



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 October 1990

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FBIS-AFR-90-205

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23 October 1990

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Rwanda

Armed Forces 'Valiantly' Continue Fighting Rebels

EA2210161590 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Armed Forces are valiantly continuing their mission of fighting the elements from Uganda which have been assailing us since the beginning of the month. All Rwandans back their Armed Forces and their leader, General Juvenal Habyarimana. This was strongly highlighted by the march staged by the people of Kigali the day before yesterday [20 Oct] and also by the numerous petitions of support.

In fact, all the dynamic forces of our country have been mobilized to dislodge the aggressor from the country. The national Red Cross faithful to its mission, has also intervened quickly. The Rwandan Red Cross brought effective assistance to people who fled the battlefields and to troops on the frontlines. [passage omitted]

Outside the Mutara region, the Red Cross intervened in the Ngororero Subprefecture [northeastern Rwanda], which a few days ago was a center of tension. The Rwandan Red Cross donated foodstuffs and blankets to about 44,000 people in the Ngororero Parish, the Kibilira Commune, and the Ngororero Subprefecture. The Rwandan Red Cross is permitted to intervene side by side with the aggressor in the framework of its humanitarian mission, but this is a very embarrassing situation for an organization which is essentially composed of Rwandans.

President's Position on Negotiations Noted

EA2210215590 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpt] General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, received this afternoon two journalists, (Bob Scott) of Voice of America and Mrs. (Frances Cherry) of the British agency REUTER.

During the audience, the president of the Republic explained to the journalists the nature of the assailants who attacked our country on 1 October 1990—elements from Uganda most of whom were members of the NRA, the Ugandan [National] Resistance Army. The president of the Republic spoke about the diplomatic efforts being made in the framework of the search for a peaceful solution to the situation prevailing in our country. It is in this framework that he spoke about his recent meeting with Presidents Museveni of Uganda and Mwinyi of Tanzania—this was in Mwanza—as well as about his meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. The audience was also an opportunity for President Habyarimana to reiterate his position, which is also the Rwandan Government's position, that for negotiations to be held, a cease-fire must exist and the assailants must withdraw. Listen to President Habyarimana:

[Begin recording] [Habyarimana] We asked President Mwinyi and President Museveni to obtain this cease-fire. If there are negotiations, it is here that they went to ask for the cease-fire. I do not see how the cease-fire could be negotiated with the Rwandan Government, which is being attacked and is defending itself.

It is then [words indistinct] we had asked the Mwanza summit to [word indistinct] to negotiate this [word indistinct] cease-fire. If there are negotiations, it is they who must negotiate. If there are [words indistinct] conditions, it is on them that they should be imposed, not on the Rwandan Government.

[(Scott)] Mr. President, is your government ready to accept the present position—I would say military position—in Rwanda as the basis for a cease-fire and negotiations?

[Habyarimana] You should really understand that people were sent to attack us. Our country is being invaded and at a certain time people say: Well, each side is sticking to its position. You understand that this is a way of asking us to renounce our sovereignty. We think that the ideal—in any case this is the Rwandan Government's position—is that, simultaneously with the cease-fire, these troops should start to withdraw, as these troops do belong to a regular army. Even if they had deserted from this very army, even if they escaped, in any case, they are not Rwandans who are returning home—in contrast to what is being stated—as there are Rwandan refugees, of course, but there are also genuine Ugandans. What in your opinion should I do with Ugandans belonging to the NRA? [end recording] [passage omitted]

Official Says 3,000 Arrested, 2,000 Released

EA2210223590 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] On the case of people taken in for questioning in the framework of sweeping operations aimed at unmasking rebels and their accomplices who infiltrated our country, the justice minister declared that out of the 3,000 people arrested, 2,000 have already been released by the commission of selection chaired by the state prosecutor. Four hundred people are in detention owing to established evidence on their collaboration with the enemy which is perpetrating a conspiracy against the security of our country. The commission of selection has still to deal with 600 other accused people.

Minister Mujeenama categorically denied rumors according to which among those released, there were people who had reportedly won their release through illegal means. He explained that any release is the result of consultations between all concerned departments, including those which conducted the arrests.

Rebels 'Accept' Cease-Fire; Maintain Positions*AB2310102090 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT
23 Oct 90*

[Text] Kagitumba, rebel-held Rwanda, Oct 23 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels accept the government ceasefire offer but rule out a withdrawal of their forces from north-east Rwanda, a rebel spokesman said here Tuesday [23 Oct].

Major Peter Bayingana said: "We have accepted a ceasefire in principle. We haven't put up any condition yet and we haven't worked out the details. We expect that it could take effect by the end of this week or next week."

But he said there was no question of rebels withdrawing from their positions as demanded by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.

15-Year-Old Reportedly Abducted by Rebels*EA2210212190 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] The aggression against our country since 1 October 1990 is a criminal act in itself. But when you add to this the fact the enemy has enrolled minors by force, it is simply appalling. Last 12 October, our journalists realized in the field how sad was the reality, and in this news bulletin, it is a 15-year-old child, abandoned by the assailants during an offensive in the Mutara before being captured by the Rwandan Armed Forces, who testifies. Here is his heart-breaking testimony.

[Begin recording] [(Pierre Rute) in Kinyirwanda with French translation] My name is (Pierre Rute). I am 15. I was in the eighth grade at (Kabare). We were in class when they arrived. They put us with our primary school teacher on trucks without telling us where they were going to drive us. It was only when we arrived at the border between Uganda and Rwanda that they said: We are going to fight Habyarimana. Once we win, we were going to be given all we want. We were not given money immediately. We were to receive money [words indistinct]. We were given only 25 bullets, uniforms, and arms: light machine guns. We were about 1,500, boys, girls, and adults.

One Sunday, we learned through the radio that Rwanda had been attacked. It was the following [as heard] Friday that we had been enrolled. Over two days, we were trained in how to use our arms. The girls were still undergoing training when we started off again.

When we arrived in Gabiro, we were told that there were no soldiers. We were completely surprised by the [word indistinct] gunfire which welcomed us. We retreated. I fell down in a hole. I stayed there for two days. One of my arms was broken. On the third day, I came out, I went and asked for food in the hill. It was then that I was captured and arrested.

All the others abandoned me. They fled for the Kagera river, the rallying and retreat point. I really do not have the means at my disposal, otherwise I would willingly kill the person who abducted us for this adventure.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[(Rute)] Rwigyema? I never saw him. He lives in (Kamara) and seldom appears at the front. In the field, only superiors have radio receivers but we, learned the information they [word indistinct] through the agents of their escorts.

No, I have not seen military aircraft at the front, unless they parked them in Uganda. [end recording]

Zaire**Mobutu Receives Former Rebel Leader Mbumba***EA2010134890 Lubumbashi Domestic Service
in French 0430 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] [Word indistinct] yesterday, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received, among others, Mr. Nathanael Mbumba, leader of the Congolese National Liberation Front. It will be recalled that Mr. Mbumba recently returned to the country in order to participate in the democratic process launched in Zaire.

Mr. Nathanael Mbumba disclosed that he had agreed with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko that his forces would be repatriated and integrated within the Zairian Armed Forces, while political cadres of his movement would remain at the head of his party in order to participate in the race for power race. In this regard, Mr. Nathanael Mbumba asserted that his party would not present a candidate for the presidency of the Republic. Mr. Nathanael Mbumba also revealed that while his movement was preparing to attack Zaire for the third time, he was dissuaded from doing so by the democratization measures announced on 24 April 1990 by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr. Nathanael Mbumba went on to say that would establish himself both in Shaba and in the Zairean capital.

I will bring to your attention that Mr. Nathanael Mbumba is the leader of the group that made two consecutive attacks on Shaba—on Kolwezi in particular.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Reaffirms Call for Iraq To Leave Kuwait

EA2010220790 Addis Ababa in Amharic to
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today said that the tension created in the Gulf and the Red Sea since Iraq invaded Kuwait, and rising tension in the region, would directly or indirectly put pressure on Ethiopia. This sentiment was expressed by Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today at Sendafa People's Police College when he awarded the 26th batch regular and 15th batch course cadets with diplomas, certificates, and prizes.

In his speech, Comrade President Mengistu noted that the cause of the tension in the Middle East is the military confrontation caused by Iraq's arrogant invasion of Kuwait which is aimed at expanding its territory by forcible annexing small regional countries with a view to gaining political and economic supremacy. Comrade President Mengistu said that as the act violates the UN Charter, Ethiopia has strongly condemned the invasion. He noted that the invasion not only made the region a chemical warfare danger zone but also created pressure and tension from the Gulf to the Red Sea, including our country directly or indirectly.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam noted that our country, Ethiopia, has from time immemorial been strongly opposed to any [word indistinct] and interference in the internal affairs of any sovereign country and that its stance is still firm on this issue. Comrade President Mengistu affirmed that it is Ethiopia's firm belief that conflicts between countries and governments should only be solved through peaceful means and not by war. Hence, he has urged Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait so as to preserve the sovereignty of Kuwait and for peace and stability to prevail in the region. [passage omitted]

The comrade president went on to say that it is his conviction that, alongside their regular duties, the people's police will answer the call of struggle and, by using their past experience and history of sacrifices, will join hands with the entire Ethiopian people in firmly facing the threat posed to our motherland and reversing the destructive war launched against us.

TPLF Said To Support Invasion of Kuwait

EA2110131390 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] The weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF], like the sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF], has expressed support for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The weyane newspaper WEYIN, which is published in Tigrinya, in its August and September issues clearly and strongly criticized UN economic sanctions against Iraq, saying they were aimed at protecting the interests of America and Britain.

The [Ethiopian Government's] daily newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN carries translations of the two weyane publications in today's issue. In these two contradictory issues, the weyane on the one hand said that the annexation of a weaker country by a stronger one is nothing new and it is not surprising to see the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, while on the other, it noted that it does not support the UN economic sanctions and the stationing of multi-national forces in the Gulf area to implement the UN sanctions. The weyane said that as Kuwait was hated by most Arab countries, its invasion by Iraq did not bother Arab governments, when in fact most of the 21 Arab League members condemned the invasion and stationed their armies in the area to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

The weyane concluded by saying that the Gulf crisis and the Iraqi invasion should be solved solely through the goodwill of Iraq. Finally, it made it clear that it strongly opposes the economic sanctions against Iraq and the stationing of American and British forces in the Gulf states.

It is to be recalled that the sha'biyyah had already supported the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and expressed its admiration for the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn. ADDIS ZEMEN noted that the weyane and sha'biyyah support for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait clearly shows that the weyane is a group that works to advance the sha'biyyah's objectives.

Eritrean Spokesman Claims Military Successes

PM1910142990 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 18 Oct 90 p 2

[Isamat Mu'tasim Banqa report: "Eritrean People's Liberation Front Announces New Victories"]

[Excerpts] Port Sudan, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Mustafa Nur Husayn, head of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] office in Port Sudan, has emphasized to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that conditions for the Front are encouraging following the military operations launched by the Front's fighters in the two areas of [Daqamhari] and [Adurusu] in September. Over 12,000 of the enemy's men were killed, wounded, or captured. And two tanks were captured, in addition to over 1,000 light weapons. And eight tanks were destroyed.

The EPLF representative also emphasized that the fighters are now in control of the Kobi hills east of [Dayr Buzayn] after an eight-day battle which resulted in 5,500 of the enemy's troops recruited recently being killed or wounded.

He added that the EPLF army is now completely besieging Asmera. There are forces 10 km to the north, 25 km to the southeast, and 40 km to the south.

On the situation in Asmara he said: Living conditions there are very bad in view of the siege imposed by the EPLF. And there are severe food shortages. [passage omitted]

Mustafa Nur, head of the EPLF office, concluded his statement by saying: As a result of the deteriorating situation and low morale of the Ethiopian Army and naval forces, an Ethiopian boat carrying 11 soldiers fled from Aseb and surrendered to the Yemeni Government. Five aircraft also fled and surrendered to the Yemeni Government. And some of the Ethiopian regime's leaders have also fled to Yemen.

Kenya

Museveni Designs on East African Region Cited

EA2210212490 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
22 Oct 90 pp 1, 4, 6, 13

[Article by KENYA TIMES editor-in-chief Philip Ochieng: "A Secret Dream of Museveni's"]

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda already has a hundred and one highly pressing internal problems to solve. But you wouldn't know it from the alacrity with which he is busy creating a hundred and one other equally tangled problems for himself and his country. [passage omitted]

He was (and appears to remain) a strange mixture of Nicolo Machiavelli, Leon Trotsky, and Franz Fanon—a rum concoction of homespun pragmatism and highfalutin "revolutionary" abstraction. He was (and seems to continue to be) a deep admirer of the angry young man from the West Indies. He went the whole hog wholeheartedly to embrace Fanon's revolutionary conclusions, which appear to me to be faulty and full of peril, despite the fact that they stem from highly legitimate empirical premises.

Central to the Caribbean—as well as to the Ugandan—is a conspiratorial streak and an obsession with the putschist methods of assuming political power. It was this streak and those methods that soon led Mr. Museveni to lose the confidence which his accession to power in Kampala had inspired in Uganda's neighboring countries—especially the Sudan, Kenya and Rwanda.

He soon began to invite, sponsor, tutor and finance elements from those countries into Uganda to be drilled in techniques with which to destabilise order in those countries.

It is now well established that he recruited a lot of young men from Rwanda, the Sudan, Tanzania and Kenya into the NRA [National Resistance Army] itself. The aim was not merely to win the guerrilla war against Obote's second regime and the Okellos after they themselves had overthrown Obote's second system.

It is now evident that the real aim was to steal these young men from neighbouring countries in readiness for their own takeover of power in their respective countries.

Again, there seemed no benevolence here. It was not Mr. Museveni's intention to help these juvenile "revolutionaries" into power so they could rule independently.

Mr. Museveni has been a grand political dreamer for as long as I have known him. The notion of an empire presided over by him has always dogged him. The grand illusion of ruling through vassals sponsored, trained and unleashed by him has pursued him with relentless fury.

Reigning over Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and at least the southern parts of the Sudan—through carefully chosen and carefully nurtured quislings, turncoats and renegades—that's the "revolutionary" fire that has always impelled the Ugandan politician forward.

Does Mr. Museveni have a prototype anywhere else in Africa? Most definitely. He is none other than Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The Libyan leader is another visionary who has always dreamed of ruling over the whole Maghreb and much of black Africa, including, once upon a time, Uganda itself.

It is no wonder that Mr. Museveni predicates most of his machinations over the Eastern African region on finance, weapons and training offered by Mr. al-Qadhafi, who always regards with special gusto any disturbance in a neighboring country that might play into his hands. [passage omitted]

Perhaps Mr. Museveni and Mr. al-Qadhafi are consciously planning to divide Africa north of the Kagera River between themselves, one empire based in Tripoli and the other in Kampala, although with Ankole—Mr. Museveni's native district—as the latter's real centre of gravity.

It is instructive that those now "deserting" his army to perpetrate a putsch in Rwanda are an alliance of the Tutsi and the Ankole. The two are said to be very close ethnically, and the Ugandan leader is said to be partly Tutsi.

This is where the charge that his military despotism is "tribally" inspired. [sentence as published] The government, the army, the police and the civil bureaucracy are reported to be dominated by the Ankole and the related "older Bantu" clusters.

By sanctioning the invasion by an Ankole-Tutsi-based section of his army, he seems to be seeking to install in power in Kigali a regime that will always be beholden to him, a regime perpetually quiescent to his chauvinistic bent and biddings.

He recently expressed "surprise" that so many people were "deserting" his army to invade Rwanda. He even

called them "refugees" who had fled Rwanda after the military coup there led by Mr. Juvenal Habyarimana several years ago.

In the first place, these so-called refugees were really only members of a Tutsi aristocracy which had subjected the people of Rwanda—especially the Hutu—to the most inhuman cruelty for centuries. Although they now claim that their aim is only to "restore" "democracy"—a claim aimed for Western ears—it is well known that Mr. Habyarimana's action had been inspired by little more than the dictatorship which his people had suffered for so long.

Let me not allege that Mr. Habyarimana's government has been the epitome of virtue. It hasn't. There has been too much voluntarism, even though his hands have also often been forced by the many attempts—including the present one—to restore the cruelty of Tutsi aristocracy.

Most objective observers of the present crisis in Rwanda agree that it is exactly such a regime that Mr. Museveni is trying to sponsor in Rwanda. It is to be a tyrannical regime ruled by remote control from Kampala. For, as Sir Ahmadou Bello, the sarduna of Sokoto, used to say before the first Nigerian could, "you don't have to be in Lagos to rule Nigeria." His sway over the government of Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was absolute even though he rarely ventured out of his northern redoubt to visit the Nigerian capital.

As for the "surprise," let Mr. Museveni give that to the marines. An invasion of that magnitude can only have taken place with his knowledge and approval—even material support.

Thus such people cannot be called refugees in the sense of innocent people running away from certain political upheavals in their country. More correctly, they were political fugitives running from justice after being forcibly evicted from positions of protracted privilege, profligacy and murder.

As I say, hundreds of similar-minded elements have fled Kenya throughout its 27 years of independence after committing some very heinous political and economic crimes. It is instructive that most of them are in the Museveni army.

He is reported, too, to have sent quite a number to Libya for training to return to undermine the foundations of President Moi's government. The present trials in Kenya are said to have a Ugandan and Libyan connection. And President Moi recently reported that a number of young Kenyans with Libyan military background are already in the country.

Thus if things pan out for Mr. Museveni and the attack on Rwanda is successful, he could soon turn his attention to Kenya—or the Sudan or Burundi or Tanzania—wherever, as Mao Zedong used to say, the "revolutionary situation is ripest."

Kenya has recently bent over backwards to resume friendly relations with Uganda in its perennial belief that good-neighbourliness is a necessary cog in the wheel of rapid regional development in all fields. But how can Kenya go on with that quest when Kampala never ceases to provoke it, not only by trying to overthrow the government of small country which is friendly to Kenya but also by making medium-term plans to perpetrate the same kind of crime against Kenya.

In 1983, when President Moi was the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), that organisation went out of its way to block Mr. al-Qadhafi from assuming the chairmanship from our president because of activities by Libya in Chad, Western Sahara and elsewhere identical to those of Mr. Museveni in Eastern Africa.

Now, quite ironically, President Museveni is the OAU chairman. Yet he is using Africa's very chair of unity to trample underfoot every rule on the continental movement's charter.

The OAU chairmanship is the symbol of unity on the continent. Its occupant is expected to evince a keen sense of responsibility as a moderator and unifier. To sit in that chair and at the same time act as a conqueror is to desecrate and turn it into sacrilege.

Is there nothing that the OAU can do to remove the chairmanship from Mr. Museveni and hand it over to a real pan-Africanist, seeing that the Ugandan leader has lost all respect for what that organisation stands for and for the sovereignty of so many of its members?

Several Dozen Rwandan, Ugandan Refugees Arrested

*AB2110211590 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT
21 Oct 90*

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 21 (AFP)—Several dozen Ugandan and Rwandan refugees have been arrested in the last few days here, the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here Sunday [21 Oct]. In a speech last Monday, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi asked the UNHCR to repatriate or otherwise remove from Kenya Rwandan refugees who engaged in subversive activities against their country of origin.

He made the speech in the town of Nakuru shortly before having talks there with Rwanda's president Juvenal Habyarimana, who is facing a rebellion by Rwandan-origin forces who entered the country from Uganda.

A UNHCR mission from Geneva is expected in Nairobi Monday. At least 2,000 Rwandan families are resident in Kenya under the protection of the UNHCR.

Norway Charged With 'Gross Interference'*AB2210120290 Dakar PANA in English
1041 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Oct (KNA/PANA)—Kenya Monday [22 Oct] broke off diplomatic ties with Norway and ordered the Scandinavian country's ambassador to Kenya, Niels Dahl, to leave Nairobi within seven days.

A diplomatic letter to the effect was handed over to Dahl by Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, who had earlier summoned the envoy to the foreign office.

Ayah later addressed a press conference for foreign and local journalists where he explained that the action was necessitated by Norway's gross interference in Kenya's internal affairs. He said the country had "actively" been aware of criminal activities of Kenya dissidents offered asylum by Norway.

He cited the case of self-exiled former parliamentarian, Koigi wa Wamwere, who faces a charge of treason after he "clandestinely" slipped into Kenya from Norway and the consequent demand by Norway that Wamwere be visited by its ambassador otherwise Norway would scale down its aid to Kenya.

Wamwere and lawyers, Rumba Kinuthi and Mirugi Kariuki were Friday charged in a Nairobi court with plotting to overthrow the Kenya Government by violent means. Wamwere is a self-styled leader of the Kenya Patriotic Front, which has vowed to use force of arms to overthrow the Kenya Government.

Ayah said the Norwegian protest was not in keeping with normal diplomatic behaviour which entails respect for the people and institutions of Kenya and non-interference in the internal affairs of the country. Aid is given in the context of mutual respect and this country (Kenya) cannot be told what to do," he emphasised.

The minister said normal diplomatic relations with Norway would only be resumed if and this is a big if, the government in Norway resumes normal relations with Kenya.

Somalia**Siad Blames Problems on Armed Opposition***AB2110195090 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT
21 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Oct 21 (AFP)—Somalia on Sunday [21 Oct] marked the 21st anniversary of the coming to power of General Mohamed Siad Barre in 1969 without the big military parade usually staged here on such occasions. A presidential statement last week said the traditional October 21 ceremonies had been cancelled because of the Gulf crisis. But some observers

attributed the decision to insecurity reigning in Mogadishu, where five bomb attacks in September killed 11 people, and to civil war raging in the countryside.

In an anniversary speech, President Siad Barre blamed Somalia's political, economic and social problems on armed opposition groups, whom he accused of "barbaric murders, acts of terrorism and banditry." He called again for negotiations between the government and the opposition. [passage omitted]

Guerrilla Groups Turn Down 'Hoax Negotiations'*AB2010155590 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT
20 Oct 90*

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 20 (AFP)—Somalia's three main guerrilla groups have turned down "hoax negotiations" offered by the government and agreed to unite in their bid to bring down the regime of Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre. The rebels on Friday [19 Oct] issued a joint statement in London announcing plans to "unite under an umbrella framework" and "form a joint committee ... responsible for the execution and supervision of the unification process."

The statement, backdated to October 2, argued that "the Siad Barre regime is sustained not because of its strength, but mainly because of the fragmentation and disunity among the liberation forces of Somalia." The announcement follows a meeting last month among leaders of the Somali National Movement (SNM), the United Somali Congress (USC), the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) and Ethiopian president Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Horn of Africa diplomats have said that at that September 19 meeting in Dire Dawa, eastern Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu told the Somali rebels that they had until the end of October to quit their rear bases in Ethiopia. The decision by Ethiopia, which in April 1988 signed a pact with Somalia on ending support for rebel groups, as seen as likely to weaken the rebels, but diplomatic sources on Saturday noted that continued giving the SNM ammunition, food and asylum after the 1988 accord.

In the statement, the rebels said they were "fully aware of the mischievous ploys employed by the fascist regime ... such as: offering of hoax negotiations to the liberation forces of Somalia, holding bogus elections, and arrangement of a pretentious (multi-party constitutional) referendum."

"The three organisations jointly state that they will not be part, in any way, in these charades orchestrated by the regime to deceive the Somali people and hoodwink world public opinion," they added. Gen. Siad has offered a reconciliation meeting with the rebels to be held in Cairo during November, but giving themselves 60 days to unite, the guerrillas stated Friday that they "do not recognize anyone" ready to hold talks with the regime.

The statement was signed by Mohamed Farah Aideed (USC), Abdirahman Ahmed Ali (SNM) and Ahmed Omer Jeas (SPM). The SNM, which recruits mainly among the Issak clan, is fighting government troops in the north, controls the ports of Xiis and Maydh and has encircled the town of Erigavo, diplomatic sources reached Saturday said. But like regular forces in the region which still hold large towns, the SNM is cut off from the rest of Somalia.

The USC, drawn mostly from the Hawiye clan, is active in central Somalia and has recently launched raids within 100 kilometres (60 miles) of Mogadishu, the capital, which was also rocked in September by five unclaimed bomb blasts that killed 11 people.

The SPM, formed by army deserters from the Ogaden, has been operating in the south and was led last year by 'Colonel Bililqo.' Mr. Jeas (or Omar Chiess), who signed the London statement, was recently reported to be active in central Somalia at the head of a distinct armed force.

Several sources have also reported a split within the USC between Mr. Farah Aideed and Major Mohameddin Mahlin Ali, who commands the guerillas on the ground and is said to have dealt separately with the SNM.

Early this month, as part of a reform package introduced by the 21-year-old Siad regime, the Somali parliament overwhelmingly backed implementation of the new constitution as a 'temporary' measure, pending a referendum and general elections within a year "if the situation allows." But diplomats on Saturday said there was no current prospect of going to the polls in an impoverished, war-ravaged nation where government troops are only in full control of the region just around Mogadishu.

Uganda

Museveni Comments on Rwandan Cease-Fire Plans

EA2210192890 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni and the prime minister of Belgium, Mr. Wilfried Martens, have held talks this afternoon at State House, Entebbe. The prime minister arrived earlier this afternoon. He was met by President Museveni at Entebbe Airport, from where they

proceeded to State House for discussions. During the meeting the two leaders appraised each other on the progress so far made with regard to finding a solution to the present conflict in Rwanda.

President Museveni briefed the prime minister on the steps he had taken in this regard since their last meeting on Wednesday last week [17 October]. He informed his guest that he had met with President Habyarimana and President Mwinyi in Mwanza, after which a declaration was put out in which President Habyarimana agreed to talk to the rebels if they agreed to a cease-fire. Subsequently, President Museveni sent an emissary to the Rwandese Patriotic Front [RPF] informing them of the cease-fire proposal.

He was happy to inform the prime minister that he had today received a message from the RPF conveying their acceptance of an immediate cease-fire. He expressed confidence that the process to establish a cease-fire and to start a dialogue in this conflict is now under way.

Mr. Martens on his part thanked President Museveni for all the efforts he had made towards finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. He said that he will make contact with President Habyarimana of Rwanda and also with the assistant secretary general of the OAU to follow up the points agreed on so far.

The prime minister announced that the EEC is willing to contribute financially and materially to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. On the issue of a cease-fire monitoring force, Mr. Martens said that the EEC can help by providing logistical support to an African cease-fire monitoring force but that such support would be given to the OAU.

Mr. Martens was accompanied by the Belgian minister of defense, Mr. Coeme, and the Belgian ambassador to Uganda, Mrs. Cristina Funes-Noppen. The meeting was also attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Prof. Tarsia Kabwegyere, and the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Katurebe.

Dr. Klerk Interviewed, Claims White Support*MB2310051590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2310 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] London, Oct 22, SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk said in a BBC television interview screened on Monday [22 Oct] night that he had a clear mandate from South Africa's whites for his reforms. He said his objective was to secure a new constitution that would be supported by a majority of South Africa's people.

"I have a clear mandate," Mr de Klerk said. "More than two thirds of the whites of South Africa said 'yes' for powersharing, 'yes' for full political rights in South Africa to blacks without domination of minorities. In that sense of the word it is a minority of whites who cling to the concept of retaining power only in the hands of the whites."

Mr de Klerk was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation as part of a 50-minute documentary on current white attitudes in South Africa. He said his government had obtained its mandate "on the basis of a promise to the white electorate that fundamental constitutional changes won't be implemented before we give them the opportunity to decide upon it. But I don't think we can stop there. I think that all other sections of the total community in South Africa must also have an opportunity to give their opinion. I have two goals. The one is I won't do it, because I'm bound by this promise, against the will of the whites. On the other hand I also don't want to do it unless a new constitution has the support of a majority of the total population."

Mr de Klerk said right-wing proposals calling for the partition of the country were not economically or politically viable.

Conservative Party spokesman Mr Koos Van der Merwe said it was working on Mr de Klerk's nerves that "the people have turned against him."

"We will not surrender to the ANC [African National Congress], we will live here as a free nation like you people live in Britain," according to Mr Van der Merwe.

AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr Eugene Terre Blanche said: "My standpoint and my views are very clear over the years. I said that we will never capitulate, we will never accept an ANC government in my country, we will not run like the colonial whites did in the rest of Africa."

Malan Out of 'Retirement' With 'A Vengeance'*MB2210110590 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 22 Oct 90 p 3*

[Article by Peter Fabricius, political correspondent: "General Malan Back 'With a Vengeance'"]

[Text] Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has come out of "retirement" with a vengeance—possibly

because he has been cleared by the Harms Commission which investigated alleged death squads in the SA Defence Force.

General Malan—who lay low for several months while the controversy about the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] death squad raged—has recently re-emerged into political life with a flurry of confident speeches, mostly directed at the ANC [African National Congress].

Political observers believe this indicates that the Harms Commission has cleared his name.

It appears now that having been put on ice for the duration of the Harms Commission inquiry, he has been given the all clear.

Confirming this view, Government sources said General Malan was now participating fully in Government strategies.

They said he was playing the part of the "bad guy" in attacking the ANC, with the full support of President de Klerk.

A few weeks ago General Malan made a surprise, unscheduled appearance at the Cape NP [National Party] congress and made a speech.

This weekend at the NP Transvaal congress, General Malan delivered another powerful attack on the ANC, ridiculing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] chief of staff Chris Hani's request for a meeting with him and also pouring scorn on Umkhonto itself.

When the CCB controversy was at its height, General Malan was keeping such a low profile that he did not even answer questions put to him in Parliament, leaving this to his deputy, Wynand Breytenbach.

Buthelezi on ANC - Inkatha 'Upcoming' Meeting*MB2210174490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1731 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Monday [22 Oct] evening said an upcoming meeting between the executive committees of his party and the ANC [African National Congress]—announced by the ANC earlier on Monday—had not been officially brought to the attention of Inkatha.

However, he said in a statement the proposal to meet was consistent with recommendations he had made "for some time now. Once the matter is officially brought to our attention the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party will consider the proposal and go into such matters as a mutually acceptable time and venue for such a proposed meeting," the statement said.

It read in full:

"I have been requested to respond to the statement released today by the National Executive Committee of the

African National Congress with regard to a future meeting between the National Executive Committee of the ANC and the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party—with the participation of both myself and Dr. Nelson Mandela. This proposal is consistent with recommendations that have been made by the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party for some time now. Once the matter is officially brought to our attention the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party will consider the proposal and go into such matters as a mutually acceptable time and venue for such a proposed meeting."

Malan Must Contact ANC 'Directly' for Meeting

*MB2210172290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says that if the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, wishes to meet the leaders of the organization's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], he must approach them directly.

An ANC spokesman was reacting to Gen. Malan's speech at the National Party's Transvaal Congress in Pretoria in which he referred to the manner in which talks between MK and the Defense Force could take place.

The spokesman said the media was not the proper channel through which the two organizations should communicate. He said the political head of MK, Mr. Joe Modise, was overseas and not available for comment.

DP Leader De Beer Discusses Political Scene

*MB2210144890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Durban Oct 22 SAPA—Most homeland leaders, except those of kwaZulu and Bophuthatswana, appeared to have thrown in their lot with the African National Congress [ANC], said Dr. Zach de Beer, leader of the Democratic Party [DP] during a speech before the Durban City Council on Monday [22 Oct] night.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President Lucas Mangope appear the only exceptions to pro-ANC homeland leaders. Dr. de Beer noted in a quick survey of what he termed the "major players in the game." South African politics will never be the same again.

"We are all going to play a new ball game in a new ball park," he noted. However, among Dr. de Beer's "quick survey of the major players", the Conservative Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the Black Consciousness Movement, as important future negotiation partners, were notably absent.

Dr. de Beer, moreover, believed the National Party, in its present form, was not big enough to play a significant part in the next election, when four out of five voters will be black; and that clearly the DP was smaller still. "To go into the next election as a mainly white party would be

crazy. You would create an impression of racial exclusivity, and you would do very badly to boot," he noted.

He had been reassured to some extent by a recent statement of Dr. Gerrit Viljoen that the National Party now thinks that alliances are a better method of protecting minorities than specific constitutional provisions (such as would protect group rights).

He believed the ANC had also shifted its thinking from a line of uncompromising, full-blown socialism, with all the implied state control and wide-scale nationalisation, to a more sympathetic attitude towards a market-based economy.

"The apparent shift of (the ANC) viewpoint raises hopes that political cooperation with the ANC is more feasible now than it was," Dr. de Beer said.

He also believed that Inkatha needed to be considered and consulted as players in the new political ball game. "Over the years, Inkatha has issued many policy statements, and I have yet to read one which is incompatible with DP policy. I very much hope that Inkatha will play a part both in negotiating a settlement and in subsequent government."

He believed there should be a coalition of moderates—a "broad-based government of the moderate centre, able to achieve legitimacy in South Africa."

Japanese Official Discusses Future Relations

*MB2210155490 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1125 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Interview with (Shakeshi Kametane), director, Second Africa Division, Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, by Steyn de Pruyter of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, in the "Africa South" program—date, place not specified]

[Text] The director of the Second Africa Division of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. (Shakeshi Kametane) says Japan welcomes and encourages the reform process in South Africa, and he added that once the apartheid system was removed, South Africa could play a major role in the African continent. Mr. (Kametane) was asked by Steyn de Pruyter to comment on the recent developments that he saw in South Africa.

[Begin recording] [(Kametane)] We appreciate the recent developments in South Africa towards the abolishment of apartheid in the country. In a sense, I think the movement now under way in South Africa is in the right direction. We encourage and support the key persons in the process of reform, that is, State President Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela.

[De Pruyter] Mr. (Kametane), South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, aired the possibility of a South African visit to Japan a few weeks ago, on his return

flight from Washington. How does your government feel about this? Would the South African state president be welcome in Japan?

[(Kametane)] We are now thinking about it, and we have not yet reached conclusion on the proposed date of the state president's visit to Japan, but as far as the movement is in a good direction, we have no reason to refuse him. We have kept our relationship with South Africa in low profile, that is, mainly because of the problem of apartheid. Now that South African Government is going to abolish the apartheid system, we will be able to reconsider our relationship with South Africa.

[De Pruyter] Do you believe President De Klerk when he says he wants to get rid of apartheid?

[(Kametane)] Your state president repeatedly expressed his commitment to the abolishing of apartheid, and we believe him.

[De Pruyter] A final question, Mr. (Kametane). More and more African states are expressing the hope that South Africa could help them in their economic recovery. Now, it would appear as if South Africa wants to do so, but at the same time the country does not have the required capital for that. Do you think Japan will be willing to make the necessary funds available?

[(Kametane)] We are not yet in the stage of thinking about this kind of cooperation, but once the peace is really established in the southern part of Africa, that type of cooperation can be well. [as heard] At this moment we cannot make any commitment to it. I think South Africa will be able to play a big role in the development and prosperity of the African continent as a whole, but for South Africa to play such a role, first a good economic and political system must be established inside the country, and now the process is under way to that direction, so at this moment I can say we support the promoting of the process for the peaceful solution of the apartheid problem, and then to (?have) established a good system to play your big role in the development of the whole continent. [end recording]

Panel Discusses National Democracy Models

MB2010170090 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1135 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "Talking Point" feature, introduced by Colin Houston discussion with Frances Kendall, author; Don Caldwell, managing editor of FRONTLINE magazine; and, Gail Day, coordinator of Groundswell—live or recorded]

[Text] [Houston] It won't be long now before negotiations on a new constitution are underway in South Africa. All parties and organizations representing a constituency have been welcomed by the government of President de Klerk, and invited to sit around the negotiation table and help devise a constitution for a new South Africa.

Interestingly, few politicians ever had the opportunity to make such sweeping and, hopefully, such dynamic changes to a constitution. They are generally stuck with the one they have, which generally is not open to much alteration. So from that point of view, the prospects of creating a whole new set of rooms [as heard] are naturally very exciting.

But the task of actually deciding on the basic concept of a new constitution is not so easy. There are models to stay far away from, and there are others that could offer a reasonable basis to build on. Communism, Leninism, socialism, have been tried and failed, even in the countries that invented them. So what then? Surely the new constitution must ensure a reasonable, if not good, quality of life, a life where the voice of the people is heard, and has some form of control over those elected to represent them in the halls of government.

Will the ANC charter hit the nail on the head? The people shall be sovereign, it says, and that is quite correct: They should be sovereign, and their voice should be heard and have influence. But is there a model to base such a constitution on, and does it work?

An organization here in South Africa known as Groundswell, an offshoot of the Free Market Foundation, says yes, there is. It is the Swiss canton system which, in turn, was based on the American Constitution, and it works. Switzerland, says Groundswell Coordinator Gail Day, is the most democratic country in the world, and that is a fact.

Well, at a conference in Johannesburg this week, Groundswell speakers discussed the Swiss system as the basis of a plan for South Africa. In "Talking Point" this week, three of the main speakers at the conference discuss the possibilities. They are: Frances Kendall who, with Leon Louw, the director of the Free Market Foundation, produced a top-selling book, "The Solution", and also "Let The People Govern"—he was also nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1989; Don Caldwell, the managing editor of FRONTLINE magazine, author of "South Africa—The New Revolution" which won the J & B Rare Achiever's Award in 1989, and an outspoken critic of the failed apartheid system; and Gail Day, coordinator of Groundswell. Well, Frances Kendall looks at the basis of the Canton system.

[Kendall] What we see is having a very limited central government in South Africa, and devolving most decision-making to regions and state cantons, republics, whatever you want to call them, within the country and the reason that we promote this option, is partly because this is the most effective and successful democracy in the world and also because Switzerland has succeeded in dissolving inter-group conflict and that is certainly something that we have to achieve in South Africa. Our problems at the moment mainly revolve around conflict between groups, struggle for power between those groups.

Now, if you simply get rid of the central power and limit it very much to matters of mutual concern devolved at local level, then you get rid of the struggle for power. You

allow diversity to emerge, and you create competition between local political groupings, so that now you have a choice: I can live this area where they have, maybe, lower taxes and less welfare programs; so I can move across to there where there is more intervention in the economy and I can vote with my feet for the areas I prefer. In that we believe that an economic marketplace or political marketplace will develop and the best kind of policies will turn to rise to the fore.

[Houston] Now, you said that Switzerland's canton system is, I suppose—on the scale of one to 10—giving them 10 points for the most democratic system in the world. Do you not think that is too rich for South Africa?

[Kendall] The degree of democracy too rich? No. I think, on the contrary, the more democracy you have anywhere in the world the better. Less democracy means that politicians or elected officials have more power, that they are less accountable, they are less answerable, people who are involved in decisions. All that does is open up for more abuse of power. And if you look around the world, at the countries where people have great political power, you tend to have very bad systems: a lot of poverty, a lot of suffering, and a handful of bureaucratic elite who are very, very rich, whereas, if you look into countries where people are involved in decisionmaking, especially Switzerland, but also North America, Canada, Australia, and Italy increasingly, through referenda, you get better policies emerging and much better economic conditions.

[Houston] Now, the Swiss population is very well educated. Is that not a problem in South Africa where there is a diversity of the levels of education among the people?

[Kendall] Yes, the Swiss people are very well educated. They have a 100 percent literacy rate there, but I really think it's a kind of chicken-and-egg situation. I believe that the system that they have resulted in the higher education. In fact, when the Swiss Constitution was introduced in 1848, the people were not as educated as they are today. This, of course, also holds true for South Africa. I think even more important than that is this particular kind of system allows people to go through a learning curve, where they educate themselves, particularly in the areas of politics and economics; where they tried things out. If they do not work, they can change them, they can call a referendum, they can move out from under abusive policies.

[Houston] Do you think formal education does make a difference?

[Kendall] Yes, I think formal education is very important, particularly in the long run, if we're going to enter the world market, enter the economy in any real way, formal education is important, but it is not a prerequisite for growth, it is not a prerequisite to understand when decisions affect you badly.

[Day] If I could just add here: If you look at countries like Hong Kong or Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, you

see boat people, simple, illiterate peasants, who have entered into the economy and done incredibly well without any formal education at all, whereas you see very highly educated societies [changes thought]... there was a man we heard speak, who'd come back from the Soviet Union recently, and he was commenting how very well-educated the Russian people are, particularly in the Russian Republic, and he was saying that they've got this wonderful understanding of Dostoyevski, and so on and so forth; they all read well, and books are terribly cheap, you can buy a book for 20 cents, but you queue for hours for a loaf of bread. So what good does that education do you in the wrong system? Whereas with no education at all you can really flourish in the right system.

[Kendall] I think also in a canton system we can really improve the education system that we currently have in South Africa which, of course, is very poor. What we would like to see happening is an education tax collected at the canton level, passed up to the federal level, and then redistributed on an equal per capita basis to very school-going child in each of the cantons, preferably in the form of an education voucher. We believe that this would then encourage business and churches and farms and so on to enter the education market, to provide more and more education, and then people can use their vouchers and spend them at the institution of their choice. So, instead of the government actually providing the education, they provide the funding for the education and this encourages others to enter that market and help us work through our education backlog.

[Houston] Turning to the economic factors, there has been this talk—of varying degrees of enthusiasm—about nationalization. Now, you pointed out that it is possible that the thought of nationalization was raised by the ANC [African National Congress], particularly, merely to gain the interest of the whites, which it certainly did. Do you think it could work, though?

[Caldwell] I think it's been tried and failed again and again in many, many different parts of the world, and it's really never succeeded. Even in South Africa we've experimented with nationalization, and those industries that are nationalized are actually the most frustrating to deal with—the post office, the electricity company. So I see no reason for us to try the experiment again when we've tried it and it's failed.

[Houston] But does the country have the money to redistribute wealth in any case? This is a part of the nationalization concept, isn't it?

[Caldwell] Yes. I think this whole focus on redistribution is such a backward looking, negative attitude, and I think what this whole movement in South Africa is talking about is looking for ways of unleashing the potential of people. Instead of fighting over the relatively small amount of wealth that we have now, looking for ways of empowering people, individuals, to go out into a flourishing marketplace and uplift themselves, start a new business, get a job. That's really the only thing that's

going to help the 30 million black people in South Africa. Any attempt at fighting over white people's wealth, capitalists' wealth, the government's wealth, will simply backfire on the very people that it's supposed to help. It will cause higher taxes, it will scare off foreign investments, it will curb local entrepreneurship.

[Houston] Don't you think that the blacks are looking forward now, anticipating financial hand-outs, once the ANC, in their view, comes into power, that they are in line for a gift of some money?

[Caldwell] I think that we have to avoid the concept of the blacks. There's no question that there are some blacks who actually expect, on Day One of liberation, they can sit, having not gone to school for six years, and get a hand-out on Day One, and they are going to be looked after by the government. But I think there are also a lot of blacks out there who in fact don't see that as their vision. What they actually want is a marketplace that they can participate in, because the apartheid rules and regulations kept them out of the marketplace for so long. Now they are very eager to participate in the property market, the business market, and that will only be brought about if we free up the economy, if we get away from centralized power into local power, local decision-making. I always argue that a sort of radical free market capitalism is in fact the most democratic system. Gail and Frances talked about a national level of government, a cantonal level, and a community level of government. I would add the individual. If you can get individuals making decisions about themselves, that's also going to unleash the potential.

[Houston] But looking at the canton system, there was that continuous voting week after week. Do you think that people in this country could handle that kind of thing, Frances? And how do the finances work in the canton anyway?

[Kendall] Well, each canton elects its own parliament, its own people, to government, and each has their own taxation system, they levy taxes in the way that they choose, and you get this effective demonstration: the better taxing systems rise to the fore, the worst don't. So that is how the finances work.

As far as the voting is concerned, this is a system of direct democracy, or referendum, which is very, very popular in Switzerland, which I would argue, for that reason, is the most democratic country in the developed world.

That, again, varies from one region to another. In some, people vote every two weeks on up to five issues. In others they vote less frequently, maybe once in two months, on a number of issues. But whatever the case, people do get involved directly on voting: Do we want a road running through this area? Do we want this headmaster for our school? Or, if their government exceeds their budget, they might vote on are they willing to allow that additional expenditure or not.

I see no reason why people can't vote on that anywhere in the world, regardless of their level of education, to get back to that again. A simple rural peasant living in Zululand is just as well able to know whether a tarred road running through that area is worth an increase in taxes to him, because it's going to help him get his milk to market, or whether in fact it's a waste of money, because he can better spend his money getting it there on a horse and cart.

[Caldwell] Frances, another point is, the question is, sort of, can we afford democracy? In other words, will it cost a lot to carry it out? What we really have to ask ourselves is can we afford not to have this sort of local, grassroots democracy, a freer economy? And I would say we can't, that we have actually no choice, that we have to get away from this notion that a top-down government makes decisions in a very cost-free way. In fact, if you want to see how money is squandered, see a system that is either not democratic, or only very little democratic. You vote for your parliament every five years, and they do whatever they want for five years. That must be more costly than getting people involved and having that constant check on government abuse.

[Houston] But there seem to be people who are still keen on the first-past-the-post sort of syndrome, or winner-takes-all, and there are many people who think that that is the way to run the country. It also seems that there are people who feel that because the ANC's offering something tangible in their view, that the new concept, new idea of a canton system, of much voting, of a lot of democracy, is almost too much to handle.

[Caldwell] Well, a check, a check to keep the ANC out of power is often one of the questions.

[Kendall] Yes. You know, the people who are really keen on this centralized power are invariably the ones that hope to have it. We speak to people all over the country, from every political grouping, of all types and races, and it's always very interesting to me how few of them like the idea of centralized power, unless if they are the ones who themselves hope to control it, or unless they believe there is some chance their group will, and it will do what they believe it should do.

The fear and suspicion of ordinary people being involved in decisionmaking, feeling that that kind of democracy is too rich and so on—I think that comes from being in a society where we have had so little of that for so long. It's a little bit like if you were to take people in the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union and show them a big supermarket in a Western country, and say: These are all the choices you should be making. They'll say: No, thank you very much. Restrict it to 10 choices; that we might be able to cope with, having had none.

Insurance Company Issues Oct Economic Report

MB2210152490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1333 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA—The current economic downturn is unlikely to revive significantly before late 1991, suggesting a cooling phase lasting more than 30 months, according to SANLAM's [South African National Life Assurance Company] October 1990 economic survey.

The sharp increase of inflation in August of more than 1.6 percent in the consumer price index [CPI] was largely unexpected and extremely disappointing. This occurred against the background of an encouraging downward trend in the inflation rate in the past year.

The insurance giant said the present downturn would not have the same intensity as the recessions of late 1981/3 and 1984/6, which lasted 19 and 21 months respectively. "In conjunction with our belief that the government will have to maintain its strict monetary discipline for some time yet, (the declining economic growth trend) indicates that the current downturn in the economy could last considerably longer than the two previous ones," SANLAM said.

Bank Says Money Supply 'Continues To Decline'

MB2210170090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1647 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—In spite of inflationary pressures, South Africa's money supply continues to decline. Figures released by the Reserve Bank on Monday [22 Oct] show the growth in broadly defined M3 dropped from a confirmed 14.13 percent in August to an estimated 13.28 percent during September, on an annualised basis. The rate of increase in M3 compared to the fourth quarter of 1989 is 11.21 percent.

The rate of increase in the money supply has been declining steadily since April when the figure was 21.85 percent, making September the fifth month in a row to show a fall in the growth rate.

The increase rate on the narrowly defined M1 was 9.82 percent in August compared to the previous month's 15 percent. M2 dropped from 18.19 percent to 16.79 percent.

22 Oct Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2210104590

[Editorial report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC 'Blackmailing' Big Business—"The prejudice of left-wing intellectuals has combined in South Africa with the ignorance of a deprived Third World population to create the myth that a single entity dubbed 'big business' can be tapped for unlimited funds to sustain any social purpose that can be launched in the name of 'the people'," notes a

page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 21 October. "This myth sustains the persistent ANC [African National Congress] demand for funds, vehicles, political support, travel grants, bursaries, housing, schools and (first class) air tickets to keep the wheels of liberation turning." The demands are also reinforced by "blackmailing threats of nationalisation." SUNDAY TIMES believes businessmen should set one firm condition for any assistance: "Before the ANC gets a penny it must publicly repudiate the SACP [South African Communist Party] and ban membership of both organisations. It's time to choose."

SUNDAY STAR

Gasoline Price Increase Recipe for Social Unrest—"Surely Pretoria realises that to allow petrol to rise by 32c a litre it is fanning the fires of inflation at a time when the economy is nosediving and hundreds are being added to the ranks of the unemployed every day," declares Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 October in a page 18 editorial. The gasoline increase is a "sure-fire recipe for widespread social unrest—as if there were not enough of that already."

CP 'Out-Manoeuvred' By De Klerk—A second editorial on the same page says De Klerk has "taken great risks this year, but he has calculated them well. There is little his right-wing foes can do other than look on with helpless rage—unless of course they join the negotiating process." There is now "a growing body of opinion in the CP [Conservative Party] that Mr. De Klerk has out-manoeuvred them and they have little alternative but to take part in negotiations or face obscurity."

THE STAR

De Klerk Government Gains 'More Acceptance'—President De Klerk is "steadily gaining more acceptance abroad for his government and its credentials," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 October in a page 22 editorial. "Attitudes began to change with advent of the De Klerk era. Last month, in a surprising development, the Netherlands told the international community that relaxation of economic pressures should go hand-in-hand with progress in dismantling apartheid. Now the chapter of 'broedertwis' [fraternal strife], so painful particularly to Afrikaners, seems to be ending. The prodigal offspring is returning to the fatherland."

Government Retains 'Formidable' Powers—The lifting of the state of emergency in Natal will bring South Africa to a "sort of normality," notes a second editorial on the same page. However, the paper warns that the government still "retains a formidable array of powers to deal with unrest, which it does not hesitate to use. The rule of law, therefore, has not been fully restored, nor does the continuing state of turbulence suggest that extraordinary powers are likely to follow the emergency into the rubbish bin." The public too, now has a duty to "demonstrate through its behaviour that it accepts tolerantly

the exercise of basic human rights by anyone, without resort to violence and intimidation."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Garages To Determine Own Gas Prices—
Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 October in a page 10 editorial states: "Government would have us believe the petrol price increase will not be as inflationary as many fear. If it also believes in deregulation, it would reduce the inflationary impact by allowing garages to determine their own prices." "Government is considering changing the current fixed price into maximum and minimum prices. That's a start. The rising oil price is an unavoidable burden on motorists; variable pump prices could lighten the load."

SOWETAN

ANC, Government 'Vilification' Causes Instability—
What has been happening since the talks between the government and the ANC started has been "confusing the ordinary South African," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 October in its page 6 editorial. One finds "public vilification of one side by the other. Issues that should have been discussed at the conference table are now used outside the negotiating forum to lash at the opposition." "As angry words are exchanged one minute and sentiments of mutual respect are exchanged the next, the man in the street is left confused and uncertain. This is adding to the growing instability of the country."

RAPPORT

CP Offers No Alternative Solution—The CP congress in Natal was the "disappointment of the week," notes Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 21 October in a page 10 editorial. "From South Africa's official white opposition, and sworn opponent of the government's reform process, one would at least have expected an alternative solution to the country's problems. A solution which would enable whites and nonwhites to live together in peace and prosperity. Instead there have been 'resistance-proposals', many of which are too ridiculous for words." "Since the early eighties, there have been debates in National circles on ways to ensure the survival of the Afrikaner. The models on which President F.W. de Klerk and his advisers are working on at present are the result of decades of intense research for a solution. Rightwing leaders have consistently refused to inspect these alternatives. They now have nothing else to offer other than the useless apartheid model." "It is a pity that those involved in sabotage, terrorism and murder, have been instigated into these senseless acts of violence by provocative speeches given by their leaders."

* Modern Voortrekkers Plan New Boer Republic

91AF0049B Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
24 Sep 90 p 9

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Hundreds of young Afrikaner families are already joining a modern "Third Great Trek"—this time to the North Western Cape were Professor Carel Boshoff wants to establish a sovereign Afrikaner Republic in the Orange River Basin.

This co-leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag—he is a son-in-law of the late Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd—wants official recognition of this planned independent state and has already opened up negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] to accept "self governing status" as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, on the basis that "occupation is nine-tenths of the law," Afrikaner families are moving into and occupying the planned "white growth points."

Professor Boshoff also wants to negotiate for the eventual voluntary resettlement of the 100,000 coloured people now living in the north and north-western Cape to "economically more viable regions in South Africa" as the new Afrikaner Volk State actively encourages "Afrikaner self-employment" instead of reliance on black and coloured labour.

Exactly as the Border Boers who launched the First Great Trek from about 1836, these new Voortrekkers are staunchly conservative fundamentalists.

However, many are also finally independent businessmen; well-educated Afrikaners who see a future for their offspring only in an Afrikaner state. These Afrikaner families are thus voting with their feet against the multi-racialism of the "new South Africa" of President de Klerk and his National Party.

As was the case with the First Trek 163 years ago, this Third Great Trek is organised into groups—and again, Afrikaner families are selling up all their belongings to trek to what they hope will eventually become the independent Republic of "Orania."

Negotiations have started between the developers of the holiday village next to the P.K. le Roux Dam and the Third Great Trek's organising body, the "Stigting Afrikanervryheid" (Afrikaner Freedom Foundation). The foundation wants to call the village "Orania" and wants it earmarked for development into a white growth point—perhaps even their capital city.

The Trek is the brainchild of Professor Boshoff, who may well one day be called "Africanerdom's latter-day Piet Retief."

Just as Retief did, Professor Boshoff and his "think tank" scouted out the new territory well before embarking on the trek and has published manifestos (as did Retief) explaining the need for this Trek.

The Boshoffs' organisation—his wife Anna (nee Verwoerd) shares its leadership—is the think tank, planning mechanism and moving force behind this Third Great Trek.

Another historical similarity is that these new Voortrekkers are also being ridiculed and criticised by their more liberal Afrikaner brethren, who believe that their future lies in multiracialism and an undivided South Africa.

This time, however, the new Trekkers are not naming their treks after any leaders, but after their points of departure instead—and they are using modern furniture removal companies instead of ox-wagons to move their belongings. Moreover, they purchase their new properties from the previous owners.

Mr Kobus Greyling, owner of Kobus Greyling furniture removal at Tzaneen, owns one of the companies used by the new trekkers and plans to join the trek as soon as he has sold his cotton farm near Tzaneen.

His wife Retha Greyling said they hoped to sell their property before the groups Areas Act is repealed. "Property prices in Pietersburg are already dropping where black families have started buying," she said.

Mr Greyling is moving five more members of the Messina Trek to Upington and Olifantshoek this month. Also this month, the Paarl Trek comprising 120 people starts the move to Upington and Olifantshoek. And already in the advanced planning stages are the Pioniers Trek from Valhalla and the Meyerton Trek.

At Olifantshoek, the Messina Trek is still settling in, with 55 people already moved in and more expected.

To accommodate the pensioners who are following their families, the Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk at Olifantshoek plans an old age home with cottages at a planned selling price of R15,000 [rands] each.

The Stigting Afrikanervryheid has applied to the Reserve Bank for a new bank and has also started an investment organisation.

It has created a network linking real estate companies in the northwestern Cape, and has started publishing job and investment opportunities in newsletters.

Mr Johann Wingard, chairman of a big engineering company which undertook several project studies in the region, believes the area has great economic possibilities.

"Such an independent Afrikaner state would accommodate those Afrikaner groups who fear that whites would have as uncertain a future under a black majority government in South Africa as whites have had in the rest of Africa," he recently wrote in an Afrikaans newspaper.

"For these people, their future survival as white Afrikaners in an own sovereign state is much more important than their present earthly goods. Any future dispensation which does not take this factor into account will end up as a 'tragic new South Africa' in which black violence will be transferred into white violence to create a new Northern Ireland or Lebanon," he wrote.

Olifantshoek, Upington, the new Department of Water Affairs irrigation schemes around Kakamas and Keimoes and other towns such as Steynsburg, have all been chosen as "white growth points" by the new Voortrekkers. Eventually these will form the independent Afrikaner Volksstaat, where black and coloured labourers will not have citizen status and will be encouraged to move elsewhere for jobs.

The wool-producing region of Steynsburg, south of Aliwal North, (near the Verwoerd Dam) has been earmarked for Afrikaner independence. The region is also of historical importance because of Paul Kruger's birth place at Bullhoek.

Critics of the Third Great Trek believe that the north-western Cape could never support the 3 million-strong Afrikanerdom because of a lack of water and power sources.

Mr Robert van Tonder, a successful businessman in his own right in Randburg before becoming the founder/leader of the Boer State Party, has dubbed it the "Desert Afrikaner State" and believes it would not be economically viable.

The Conservative Party [CP] has also given the thumbs-down to this region, mainly because it is already occupied by about 100,000 coloured people, although the CP has accepted the principle of an independent Afrikaner Volk State.

However, from the government's long-term engineering studies, Professor Boshoff's extensive investigation of the Orange River Development Scheme and surveys by an independent engineering company, the indications are that the north-western Cape is a vast, sparsely populated and underdeveloped region which could flourish, especially if undergoing an influx of well-educated, highly-motivated people.

Mr Wingard said: "Here a First World environment could be maintained without the responsibilities of lifting a tragic Third World as is necessary in the rest of Africa."

The government has recently revealed the existence of untapped underground water reservoirs, and is developing about 140 40-ha [hectare] irrigation plots near Keimoes, which Professor Boshoff believes "should be negotiated and planned for Afrikaner occupation" instead of for the government's planned coloured occupation.

He believes that the development potential of the Elephant River has not been closely investigated for settlement and wants to negotiate private funding to build a R50-million dam on the Elephant River.

Professor Boshoff encourages the use of "energy-effective buildings" and appliances. He also believes in "alternate power sources," such as solar power. "We must start using our imagination," he said. "If a person is willing to drop his standards just a little, we can make do with a lot less electricity."

Moreover, he believes that the estimated 320 MW capacity of the Verwoerd Dam, and the 220 MW from

Van der Kloof Dam, would already "cut down on Eskom's bill for the northern Cape."

"The Augrabies waterfalls has a 700-MW capacity, enough for the entire northern Cape. A pity for the tourists and nature lovers, but which is more important?" he asked.

Unlike their forefathers 163 years ago, this new breed of Afrikaner trekkers are not bringing along their black or coloured servants. Neither will they hire any non-whites.

All are ardent followers of the "Afrikaner selfwerksaamheid" (self-labour).

"The Afrikaner must learn to do all his own work and start acknowledging the existence of its own working class," says Mr Johan Putter, a 33-year-old new Voortrekker who recently arrived at Olifantshoek with the Messina Trek.

Mr Putter is an exporter to African states who believes that Olifantshoek has vast industrial potential.

"The important thing for the Afrikaner's future is that he must start doing all of his own work. Near Pretoria, there are more than 3,000 unemployed Afrikaners who are living a hand-to-mouth existence on hand-outs and odd jobs."

Afrikaner businessmen, once established in the new Afrikaner Volk State, could provide their own people with jobs "instead of to blacks or coloureds," Mr Putter said.

"In our own Volkstaat, we would actively discourage anyone from employing blacks or coloureds.

"Eventually, such lack of employment opportunities would draw those non-Afrikaners to the industrial regions outside the Afrikaner Volk State. These are all long-term, voluntary plans and would therefore not involve any forced removals. We aren't going to just load people on to a lorry and force them to move. We will simply not provide any jobs for them inside the Volkstaat, and will negotiate to provide them with jobs outside our borders," he said.

East Asian Reportage on Mandela Visit

WA2210184090

For local reportage on the visit to Indonesia, Australia, and Japan by Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, see the Indonesia, Australia, and Japan sections of the 22 October and subsequent issues of the East Asia DAILY REPORT.

Angola

Commentary Notes 'Heavy Blow' to UNITA

MB2210210690 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1915 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "A Victory for Common Sense"]

[Text] It's not yet the victory wished for by the Angolan people and which would permit them to easily achieve their long desired peace.

Yet, it's certainly a heavy blow to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet gangs who have had to hastily swallow their public arrogance which they openly displayed in the past few days.

By approving the "Solarz Amendment," which provides for a three-month conditional suspension of the Bush Administration's proposal of about \$60 million in aid to UNITA, the U.S. Congress has in practice showed that it has finally begun to be in step with the new world order which is contrary to armed confrontation and the "ghosts" of cold war.

Congressman Ronald Dellums, who had placed another amendment calling for a pure and simple cut in aid to UNITA, was quite clear in his explanation. He urged his fellow congressmen to remove the Angolan question from the context of cold war, and look at it "in human terms."

It has been this new "sight" of the congressmen which permitted a majority of 213 voices to be openly heard in favor of an end to massacres, maiming, absurd destruction of assets and infrastructures, and other acts of terrorism that UNITA had been carrying out with the effective support of the U.S. authorities.

The amendment now needs to be ratified by the Senate in order to come into effect. The conditions set by the "Solarz Amendment" [word indistinct], free elections under a multiparty system, an end to Soviet military support as well as the removal of Soviet advisors from the Angolan Army, coincide with the stand publicly taken by the People's Republic of Angola. It was the Angolan Government which first defended and supported the so-called "Triple Zero" plan which calls for an end to military aid to all sides involved in the Angolan conflict.

Obviously, those conditions can only affect UNITA, which has been disturbed by such an unexpected blow to its expectations for additional aid. Now, UNITA wishes to be regarded as a victim that has been misunderstood, and has stated that "like in the past, it has been forced to fight alone, without any support."

With such a statement from their "Political Bureau," the puppet gangs are seeking to make one forget that the voluminous aid that has so far been provided by the United States could last for a long time, while diverting

attention from the overt support provided for by the most backward circles of the apartheid regime, and even the aid that some long-standing African friends are still giving them.

Regardless, UNITA is right when it feels increasingly isolated. This is due to a growing awareness throughout the world, including its former "protectors," about UNITA's terrorist nature, its dictatorial style of leadership, and the scandalous dimension of its victims and crimes.

Such a terrorist nature, as well as a political and diplomatic campaign marked by ambiguity, retreats, and subterfuges, contrasts with the coherent and responsible stance taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola both during the peace talks, the domestic reforms, and the adherence to international accords as seen in the scrupulous compliance with the timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from the country.

It was not by chance that Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, UN under secretary general for political questions, regional cooperation and development, recently praised in Luanda the initiatives and personal commitment of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the creation of conditions for the fulfillment of international humanitarian assistance to Angola's drought and war victims.

Such a stand publicly taken by the senior UN official, clearly unmasks UNITA's allegations that it first advanced the idea, when it is well known that the so-called "peace corridors" are designed to channel arms and other military equipment to its forces.

The intense political and diplomatic campaign that the Angolan head of state has carried out in relation to the United States throughout 1990 has begun to bear fruit. The most recent examples of this campaign were the televised debate with congressmen and the letters President Dos Santos personally addressed to some of them.

The seriousness and commitment showed by the Angolan president in the search for a negotiated peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict, as well as his personal undertaking to see to it that all the publicly announced political and economic reforms will be implemented, have certainly had a decisive influence in the congressmen's debates which, for the first time, openly discussed the continued assistance to UNITA.

Jonas Savimbi's hasty trip to the United States was worthless. It seems that the fact that he had "an invitation" (sic), and was received by President Bush did not help to secure continued assistance which has systematically prevented UNITA from assuming a more realistic and less arrogant stance at the negotiating table.

If it is true to say that a definitive cut in that aid will confine UNITA to its true dimension of an armed gang seeking to assert itself through terror and destruction, then it is correct to say that that suspension, though

temporary and conditional, represents a positive evolution in the U.S. policy toward Angola, and amounts to the first and significant victory for common sense.

FAPLA Reports Air Violation, Rebel Attacks

*MB2010200090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff issued two press communiques outlining the recent military situation in the country.

The first communique points out that a light aircraft coming from the Republic of Zaire violated the (Zuzo) border post in Lunda Norte Province on 17 October and then withdrew in the same direction. On the same day, between 1700 and 1900, the same light aircraft and a helicopter once again overflew the same area.

Also on 17 October, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] carried out an attack on the district headquarters of Quicanga in Huila Province, killing (751) civilians and wounded six others. It also destroyed 12 houses, a medical post, and two stores. In response to the attack, the national army killed 12 rebels.

The day before yesterday [18 October], UNITA attacked a village near Chicala in Huambo Province, killing two civilians, kidnapping 21 others, and destroying nine houses. Yesterday, a bomb exploded in Luena City, capital of Moxico Province, wounding two people and destroying two houses and one vehicle.

Military Actions

*MB2210200290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] The Angolan National Army killed 10 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists last Friday [19 Oct] and captured a number of automatic weapons and hundreds of rounds of ammunition. The action took place in northeast Cachimbo in Malanje Province.

According to a communique from the FAPLA General Staff issued in Luanda today, also last Friday, UNITA killed eight civilians and wounded one, and destroyed two shops in armed attacks on Caala District in Huambo Province.

During this same period, UNITA destroyed a bridge over Cavaco River in Gamba District, Benguela Province. About two weeks ago, a mine planted by UNITA on the road linking Cacondo District to Lubango City, led to the death of 12 citizens who were travelling in a light vehicle.

The Angolan News Agency also learned from an authorized source that about 150 civilians have died over the

past 35 days in actions carried out by UNITA in different areas of Huila, particularly to the north of this province.

Workers Urged To Make Measures a Success

*MB2210202090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] The 12th ordinary session of the Central Council of the National Union of Angolan Workers [UNTA] began in Luanda today. Members have begun to discuss and examine draft laws on trade unions and strike.

The three-day meeting will also examine the government's program of action and the current social level of workers, as well as review the work carried out by the organizing commission of the Second Congress of UNTA due next year.

Addressing the opening session, UNTA's Secretary General Pascoal Luvualu called on all trade unionists to cooperate with the government in the practical application of the package of economic measures underway in the country. The UNTA official said that the UNTA has the task of mobilizing workers in production for the success of economic measures announced by the government.

UNITA Reportedly Ready For Peace Talks

*MB2210121290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] A spokesman for the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement says UNITA is ready to take part in a new round of Angolan peace talks and is waiting only for a date to be fixed by the Portuguese mediating authorities.

A report from Lisbon said the statement appeared to indicate that UNITA was abandoning certain conditions it had set in a communique last week.

It made its participation in a fifth round of negotiations conditional on the presence of observers from Nigeria, Zaire, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia and The Congo.

UNITA also said at the time that they should have the same status as the observers from the United States and the Soviet Union, who were present at previous talks.

MPLA Military Offensive 'Imminent' in Bie

*MB2310071490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 23 Oct 90*

[Text] Another military offensive is imminent in Bie Province, where FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] is concentrating large numbers of troops ready to murder civilians.

Military reports received by our newsdesk say that on 20 October a FAPLA soldier from Cutato used the butt of

his rifle to beat up Mario Sangombe, Marques Gomes, Paulo Mbimbi, and Filomena Adelina, all civilians residing in Matata, a village near Cutato. In Matata village on 20 October, the FAPLA forces stole 83 chickens, three bags of corn, other agricultural products, and some clothing. During the same period [as heard], a FAPLA platoon from Chitembo reduced to ashes the villages of Cachinguelele, Calia, and Cuculi, along the road between Bie and Menongue.

* South African Trade Links Explored

9IAF0053A Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
24 Sep 90 p 8

[Article by Dale Lautenbach: "Lurking in the Shadows"]

[Text] While the presidents of Angola and Namibia reaffirmed their fraternal embrace here last week, talking commerce and cooperation, a third presence hovered just off centre stage—the South African trade connection.

Methodically burrowing away behind the crisis politics of South Africa and Angola are South African business people hedging their bets against the future and establishing links now, especially through Namibia and into Angola's southern provinces.

Lopo do Nascimento, a former Angolan prime minister entrusted now as provincial commissioner with the weighty task of dragging south-western Huila province up from the ashes of war, smiles enigmatically at the question of South African trade links.

"There are South Africans coming and going in Huila now and talking," he says, referring to informal business of course. You permit trade then? His thick glasses can't conceal the rather quizzical mirth at this unaccustomed cross-examination: "I'd rather say we don't obstruct it."

Mr do Nascimento was at the right hand of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the meeting with Namibia's President Sam Nujoma in Huila's capital, Lubango.

"This is our second home," President Nujoma said of the long war years when Swapo's Plan army had its headquarters here. There was much talk of yesterday's heroes and of struggle victorious. But the day's real business was trade and co-operation and the presidents signed bilateral agreements endorsing the development of mutual interest in the fields of energy, trade, fishing and technical co-operation.

And that's where the South African shadow glides out of the wings. The links are inescapable, and everyone knows it.

About 90 percent of Namibia's consumer products are from South Africa. Increasingly, southern Angola, west of Jonas Savimbi's Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held territory in Cuando

Cubango, is buying from Namibia. (How the Unita side gets its supplies is another story.)

Of course, no South African business has hung out its sign yet and the connections are hard to trace—often through companies in Namibia with South African links—but everywhere here in the south one sees a footprint, spots a product and hears talk.

The south-western provinces of Huila, Namibe and Cunene, just about free of war—but markedly not its consequences—since the withdrawal of the SADF [South African Defence Forces], are areas where moves towards reconstruction can begin now. The appointment of a figure as senior as a former prime minister to the hot seat in Huila is not to be underestimated. He is also known to favour an opening of the formerly Marxist economy to free market forces and in an interview with The Daily News Africa News Service, he acknowledges that private enterprise is growing in his province and that economic strangleholds are being relaxed.

He is particularly excited that the presidents agreed that the Namibia-Angola aviation link, which he said will be off the ground next month, will include Lubango on the Windhoek-Luanda run.

Air links will, of course, facilitate further trade exploration. The road from Namibia up to Lubango, pocked by war, requires a 4x4, and some nerve. Travelling from northern Namibia just last month as far as Ondjiva, about 40km into Angola, I passed a recently ambushed truck, saw a fresh landmine scar and heard about another from Red Cross officials.

Fapla [People's Air Force of Angola/Air Defense] officers point to Unita, saying that the new commercial traffic bumping up here from Namibia and bringing with it the promise of growth and reconstruction is attracting Unita's fire.

Mr do Nascimento does not seem overly worried though. Acknowledging the incidents, he does not think they are regular enough to undermine the new trade route.

So the economic equation of need and opportunity in southern Angola is beginning to show a certain irreverence in the face of intractable politics at state level. And, somewhat ironically, it is the independence of Namibia that has turned the key in the lock by providing a platform for politically legitimate links to Angola.

No one, though, is fool enough to think that Namibia in itself, with a total population of 1.5 million, is a big money market. But with big and potentially powerful Angola to the north, now there's a future to bet on.

And the betting has begun, albeit tentatively still. A Namibian construction company, again with inescapable links to South Africa be it in expertise or the supply of

construction equipment, has quoted for the reconstruction of Ondjiva and is looking into the blocked waterworks of Lubango, a city, like most in Angola, where you don't just turn on the taps or flush the toilet.

The company bewails the pace though. A director said: "They've got all the will and hope in the world but not the money. Three of his engineers I met at the border post recently looked depressed: their hard-nosed economics of viability were running into a wall when dealing with Angolans so new to that kind of talk."

And then of course, at national level between Angola and South Africa, there is a door that swings the other way. South African Mineral Affairs and Energy Minister Dawie de Villiers held pragmatic talks in Luanda recently on areas of mutual interest within his portfolio.

Deeply prohibited by the Petroleum Products Act, there is little one can say except that in Dr de Villiers's portfolio is oil. There is a crisis in the Gulf making South Africa's already uncomfortable oil-embargo dodging more difficult still. Angola is oil rich.

Yes, we spoke about oil, said South African Foreign Affairs people after the de Villiers visit. Yes we exchange views, said Angola Foreign Minister.

Mozambique

Minister Mocumbi Urges Renamo To Resume Talks

MB2210183690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi has been to Cuba, Great Britain, and New York. One of the aims of his tour was to brief officials on the recent developments relating to the peace process and the ongoing profound political changes in our country.

Direct talks between the Mozambican Government and the armed bandits of the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have been held in Rome, Italy, in order to attain peace. Significant steps have not yet been taken, which suggests that Renamo, unlike the Mozambican authorities, is not interested in discussing substantial issues.

[Begin Mocumbi recording] Instead of making statements to the media, Renamo should come to the negotiating table since we have already worked out an agenda during our first meeting. They should raise their problems and discuss every issue we have agreed to tackle. That's what I meant when I said we are ready to discuss substantial issues.

Every Mozambican should worry how to end the war and bring peace to our country. So, I think that Renamo should act accordingly instead of delaying a solution to

the number one problem of the Mozambican people, that is, to end the war and develop the country. [end recording]

War-Related Activities Monitored 15-21 Oct

MB2110200090

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 15-21 Oct on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

CABO DELGADO

The number of students affected by the war has risen drastically in Cabo Delgado Province's Montepuez, Chiure, Ancuabe, Balama, Meluco, and Qussanga districts during the first six months of 1990. Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits" abducted 27 students, and closed six schools. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Oct 90)

GAZA

More than 113,000 people in Guija District are living in an emergency situation due to the war. The district has 48,000 war-displaced persons living on handouts provided by the international community within the framework of the emergency program. Guija District has 161,000 inhabitants. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Oct 90)

Some 40 people who were wounded because of "armed bandit terrorist operations" in various parts of Gaza Province, and Bilene District in particular, were transferred to the Gaza Provincial Hospital for treatment during the first half of this month. The Maputo-Gaza Interprovincial Radio also reports that another 28 patients were admitted at the Gaza Provincial Hospital with mutilated genitals, head wounds, and broken limbs. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Oct 90)

The "armed bandits" have "murdered" 36 students and "abducted" another 200 in Gaza Province "this academic year." According to a report to the provincial education council, 104 schools were affected by "armed bandit destabilization" from January to September this year. The same report the war in Gaza Province has "affected" 47,000 students this year and displaced another 18,000. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 20 Oct 90)

INHAMBANE

The Mozambican Armed Forces recently destroyed four "armed bandit" camps in Macute, (Macaundeza), Inhame, and Cuambene. In those operations, our Armed Forces also freed dozens of people from "armed bandit captivity". (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Oct 90)

The Mozambican Armed Forces killed 12 "armed bandits" and destroyed "four armed bandit camps" during the week marking Army Day on 25 September. A source in the Inhambane Province Military Command said that our forces also captured seven "Armed bandits", two of whom surrendered their weapons, 19 light weapons and other war materiel. The Mozambican Armed Forces also

freed 56 people from "armed bandit captivity". (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Oct 90)
In operations in Panda District over the last nine months, Mozambican Armed Forces freed more than 4,600 people from "armed bandit captivity." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Oct 90)

MANICA

Mussaji Hassan, director for security in Gondola District, has reported that the "armed bandits" used explosives in six "sabotage operations" on the Gondola-Inchope railroad in central Mozambique last month. Mussaji Hassan said those acts are intended to hinder Beira Corridor's normal operation. That official also disclosed that the Mozambican Armed Forces killed one "armed bandit" when he tried to plant a powerful explosive device on the railroad in the area of Arratongas. Speaking at a popular rally to mark People's Vigilance Day on 11 October, Mussaji Hassan called on the people of Gondola District to intensify their vigilance to help counter "armed bandit" raids. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Oct 90)

One person was wounded when the "armed bandits attacked" (Namisara) ward, in Sussundenga District, on Friday [12 Oct] morning. The "criminals" also "stole" assorted possessions from 37 families. Militia forces in (Namisara) ward carried out a search operation and managed to free four people who had been "abducted" by the "armed bandits." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Oct 90)

The stretch of railroad between Mungari administrative post and Tambara town has been reconnected after "intensive" operations by Mozambican Armed Forces stationed at Nhacavula. An average of 100 peasants "fleeing armed bandit captivity" have been turning themselves in to Nhacavula authorities every day. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Oct 90)

NAMPULA

The "influx of between 20 and 60 displaced people everyday" is "worsening" the emergency situation in Malema District. The influx of the displaced people is due to the "atrocities by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]." (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Oct 90)

SOFALA

An "armed bandit" group killed 11 people in the Cheringoma war-displaced center at about 2200 [2000 GMT] yesterday. The "armed bandits" fired indiscriminately at a crowd taking part in a music festival. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Oct 90)

TETE

Over the past seven years, "Enemy action" in Mutarara District has reduced the trading network to one shop. The district used to have 40 shops. "A total of 30 consumer cooperatives have also been closed down." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 90)

ZAMBEZIA

Some 1,500 people lack appropriate health care in Mugeba, Mocuba District, due to an increase in the number of diseases reported in the province in the past three months. The main causes of the diseases have been attributed to poor sanitation and the increasing number of people fleeing from "armed bandit captivity". A total of 38 cases of diarrhea were reported in August and September, causing the deaths of eight people. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Oct 90)
The number of displaced persons has increased by "more than 150,000 people between January and July." A source with the provincial Emergency Commission says difficulties are being experienced in the supply of food for displaced and affected persons due to a decline in food reserves. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Oct 90)

Zambia

Kaunda Urges Party Members To Defeat Opposition

*MB2110192090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Oct 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has called on UNIP [United National Independence Party] members to defeat the opposition in the forthcoming elections in a multiparty state on the basis of using facts. The president said party members should work toward ensuring an environmental peace as it is only under this atmosphere that economic development could be achieved.

Comrade Kaunda was speaking at State House this afternoon where scores of party militants led by the provincial chairman, Bautis Kapulu, met to announce their continued support to the president owing to the country's (?rapid) political development.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has said he is saddened by the current industrial unrest that has (?hit) the country, adding that it was even worse now that children were dragged into the problem. The president said this at State House this evening before he hosted a dinner for a delegation of Lusaka-based headmasters and deputy headmasters. The president said that headmasters had a vital role to play in the current problem by guiding the teachers against undue (?stress on the students).

And the headmaster of (Lurara) Secondary School, Comrade Lameck Zimba, has declared that there was no political motivation in the recent strikes and boycott of lessons by teachers throughout the country. Replying to President Kaunda's address to Lusaka-based headmasters this evening, Comrade Zimba said that the cabinet office was entirely to blame for the unrest because of their delay to respond to the recommendations and demands of teachers.

He said that the main problem was the delay to restructure the salary scales of teachers, a problem that has been

in existence since 1987. Comrade Zimba appealed to those involved in the issue not to discuss the matter through the press, adding that this only aggravated the situation prompting the teachers also to react through the press.

Bill To Be Presented in Parliament on Democracy

*MB2210190290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] A bill to amend Zambia's Constitution to usher the country into a multiparty state will be presented to parliament when the house resumes its session on Friday this week.

According to the Government Gazette of 18th October, the bill will seek to amend the Constitution by repealing and replacing Article 4 to remove the provision that [words indistinct] sole political party in the country and prohibited anybody from forming another political party. The attorney general, Mr. Frederick Chomba, will present the bill which among other things seeks to remove clause three and replaces Article 64 in order to provide for 160 elected members of parliament and omits the provision relating to nominated MPs [members of Parliament].

*** PAC Urged to Negotiate With National Party**

*91AF0032A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
6 Sep 90 p 1*

[Editorial—"Opinion"]

[Text] That the traditionally virulent anti-black Boers who have always constituted the inner core of the ruling National party have decided to open their party to all racial groups is yet another important development in the now rapidly unfolding political scene in South Africa.

While numerous examples can be easily cited to illustrate or convey the importance of this phenomenal turn-about by the National party, it may perhaps be best illustrated by recalling that the strict separation of races (or apartheid) had provided the historically fundamental mission and goal of the Boers.

It was around the extreme goal of unabated oppression as well as exploitation of the non-white sector of the South African population that the ruling cliques of the National party had so brazenly rallied since they assumed power in 1948.

In the process, the Boers proceeded to create the world's most harshly segregated community structure. It was inevitable that this abominable creation was going to turn itself into the most chastised government in modern history.

The arrogance of the Boers was in part prompted by the fact that the unbelievably cheap labour provided by the

black workers had created for the whites one of the world's highest standards of living.

In trying to illustrate some of the horrifying brutalities perpetrated by the racist platform of the nationalists, we seek to say that while South African blacks and the rest of the world may still bear aggrievances against the Boers, the party needs to be given a chance.

For a start, by opening its membership to all races, the party has indicated a sense of reconciliation and has laid a climate of accommodation which must be grabbed and tested by all concerned groups in the country.

We feel the climate of accommodation being dangled by the National party contains some threads of sincerity if many of the positive steps taken by president Frederik de Klerk are anything to go by.

In the same vein, we appeal to the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) which has refused to stop the armed struggle or negotiate with Mr. de Klerk's government, to tone down its stance and realign with the reality of the changed political times in that country.

While we appreciate the principled militancy of the PAC, we also feel a political strategy or ideology must be constantly be re-analysed or reviewed to align with the existing political environment.

*** Gulf Crisis Raises Oil Prices, Strains Economy**

*** Shortages, Rationing at Pump**

*91AF0065A Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 2 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] Production of Indeni petroleum refinery in Ndola is likely to resume anytime following arrival of crude oil from Dar-es-Salaam, it has been learnt.

Inside sources told the SUNDAY TIMES in Ndola yesterday plans to resume production at the closed plant were now underway since pumping in of the oil began.

An impeccable source at Tazama oil pipeline also confirmed that crude oil was now being pumped through. The source who declined to be named said: "All I can tell you is that we began pumping on Wednesday last week."

The refinery was closed on August 22, and all non-essential production workers sent on leave because of lack of crude oil.

Managing director Mr. Salvatore Miele was quoted as saying: "We have been forced to close the plant because crude oil feedstocks ran out."

The Tazama sources said: "It means that there is now crude oil in the pipeline. It's just that you need to build up pressure before the oil flows at Indeni."

The source who only limited himself to confirming that crude oil was under way said the subject of oil had now

become a sensitive issue as the commodity had become scarce because of the Gulf crisis.

When the SUNDAY TIMES team visited the Indeni plant in Ndola yesterday, the team was barred from entering the premises. Scores of fuel tankers were seen lined up waiting to get their supplies.

Efforts to get comment from Mr. Miele failed. But some workers interviewed at the plant said Indeni had been supplying Zimol with refined oil.

Since the Gulf crisis began with Kuwait, Zambia's major supplier being under siege from Iraq, there has been an outcry about fuel shortage and most filling stations resorted to rationing.

President Kaunda also disclosed at the last State House Press conference that since the Kuwaiti invasion, Zambia had been forced to import processed fuel instead of crude oil.

* Transportation in Disarray

91AF0065B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
5 Sep 90 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Zambians are today busy discussing the merits and demerits of the one-party or multi-party state. Indeed the debate on the two systems has added a few words to their vocabulary.

Those who had never heard of pluralism, or multi-partyism are today grasping the meanings of such words although they are being pronounced with clenched teeth. It is political education obtained at an advanced age. Well and good.

But there is a serious problem knocking at our doors and this is the economic doom which is slowly creeping on the country. It will need more than parroting praises to be solved. What is more it will require the efforts of every Zambian to find its solution.

The first thing to remember is that it is not a headache for either the one-party supporter or the multi-party sympathiser. It is for both camps. All the heads must therefore be put together to find a workable answer.

The Gulf crisis has triggered off an economic problem the referendum did not foresee. But there it is, with war virtually hovering over our heads. And in such a situation oil stops to flow to poor countries like Zambia.

And yet petrol is the life blood of not only Zambia but the rest of the world. Some powerful countries are already in control of the oil tankers and they are going to direct their movements. It is obvious that the oil will go to their countries and we will have to whistle for it.

It is equally true that our economic recovery programme will be in disarray. In fact there are already signs that the oil crisis has begun to bite. The United Transport and

Taxis Association has increased its fares not only on the Copperbelt but in Lusaka as well. Lusaka actually began the game.

People will not afford the high fares and the result is that they will either report for work late or not report at all. What is worse is that the worker has nowhere to run to. Public transport is also coming to a halt.

The capital is already in such a problem. Workers come late for work and knock off early because of lack of public transport. This situation will soon affect long distance passengers. What will follow is chaos because production will also be seriously affected.

So there is need for the country to suspend the referendum campaign until this problem is solved. It is the most serious economic crisis the country has faced since the first months of UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence?]. We succeeded then because we were united. We cannot say the same today.

* Labor Relations Strained

91AF0065C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA IN English
4 Sep 90 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The Gulf crisis which has already pushed up oil prices to record highs in the last few weeks, is likely to have a telling effect on Zambia's ailing economy. This will further exacerbate the precarious economic scenario which has spawned a lot of suffering.

The Government is obviously in a dilemma of sorts. It has to scout for additional funds and may even be compelled to divert money originally set aside for other equally urgent needs, to meet the high oil import bill.

There is little doubt the economy will come in for what might turn out to be an unprecedented battering, especially if a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis remains elusive.

We are concerned at the frequency of wildcat strikes, go-slows, protests and other forms of industrial disputes which have a crippling effect on the already flagging economy.

Workers and employers should share the blame equally for the present wave of work stoppages. Some workers have exhibited irrational conduct and see the "strike weapon" as the most effective means of exacting concessions from their employers. Such an attitude does not augur well for industrial peace.

Some employers, on the other hand, have adopted an uncaring posture. They refuse to accede even to reasonable demands from their workforce, resulting in a stalemate.

A worker trades his labour in exchange for adequate remuneration which should enable him to afford the basic necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing.

Unfortunately, this is no longer the case any more in Zambia. Some employers are so mean they still pay their workers a paltry K500 a month and still expect those workers to survive.

Salaries, wages and other perks cannot be adjusted each time prices of essentials are increased as that would result in mass redundancies.

But this is not reason why most firms, including those with huge turnovers, should continue to give their workers a raw deal. There is need for employers to subsidise mealie meal, for instance, to ameliorate the suffering of the vast majority of Zambian workers who cannot afford the staple food.

Government recently set a good example by offering attractive housing allowances to public servants. Private and parastatal firms should emulate that move.

A give-and-take approach, instead of the present inflexible and sometimes intransigent attitude of some employers, is the only way to stop strikes and ensure a much more conducive atmosphere for economic recovery.

* ZCCM Shows Profit; Copper Production Down

91AF0032B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
6 Sep 90 p 7

[Text] Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has recorded K1,328 [kwacha] million profit for the quarter ending 30 June 1990 compared to K372 million during the same period last year.

A spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that after taking into account exchange loss of K1,631 million for the June 1990 quarter the company recorded a profit on metal trading of K5,738 million for the quarter against a profit of K1,153 million in the 1989 corresponding quarter.

"Copper production for the quarter at 94,759 tonnes was 21,149 tonnes lower than 115,908 during the same quarter last year," the spokesman said.

The board has not declared a dividend in respect of the quarter.

He said the price of the metal at K78,588 a tonne was 175 percent higher than K28,507 a tonne in 1989.

Sales revenue during the quarter represented a 174 percent increase over last year. That was attributed to the higher price realisation and the effect on the devaluation of the Kwacha.

Because of the depreciating Kwacha the price of copper at K78,588 a tonne for the quarter was 175 percent higher than K28,507 last year.

The price of cobalt shot up in the quarter to K474,729 a tonne compared to K172,894 in the previous year. The company also recorded an increase in lead production which had risen by 19 percent.

With effect from April the Government had introduced a tax revenue on copper. The tax would be payable on the revenue from the excess of the monthly average price at the London Metal Exchange, the spokesman said.

Zimbabwe

* Exporters Increasing Use of Beira Port

90AF0749D Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*
in English 3 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwean exporters have increased their use of the Mozambican port of Beira, the managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr. David Zausmer, said this week.

He said in the first half this year, Zimbabwean cargo totalling 147,600 tonnes went through the port compared to only 111,500 tonnes during the same period last year.

This constituted an increase of 32 percent. In the area of oils and petroleum, a slight increase from 370,000 tonnes in the first half of last year to 387,000 tonnes in the same period this year was attained.

He attributed the growing use of the port of Beira to increased confidence by exporting companies, due to the improving security along the corridor leading to the port.

Mr Zausmer said the number of ships calling at the port had also increased by some 13 percent from 61 in the second quarter of 1989 to 69 in the same period this year.

He said, however, that Zimbabwean cotton exports via Beira had fallen this year compared to last year because of production problems faced and Zambia had also similarly scaled down copper exports through the port for the same reasons.

Burkina Faso

Togo's Eyadema, Compaore Discuss Liberia

AB2210165790 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Togo and Burkina Faso are continuing to steer the course of their bilateral relations. Indeed, General Gnassingbe Eyadema has, since this morning, been the guest of the Burkinabe people as he began a few hours' friendly working visit in the Burkinabe capital during which current issues will be at the center of discussions.

Only a few weeks after Captain Blaise Compaore's recent trip to Togo, the two presidents will once more examine the problems of the subregion, right, Claude Krabaguie?

[Krabaguie] In a few hours, the two heads of state will cover the burning issues of the moment in Africa, among which is featured topmost the dramatic Liberian situation which has so much become a matter of concern to the subregion and on which Burkina and Togo share similar views.

Ouagadougou and Lome stand for the speedy search for a peaceful solution to this conflict, and to find a solution to the Liberian problem, the most appropriate forum happens to be the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], some of whose member countries have deliberately chosen to play pyromaniacs by setting Liberia ablaze. In short, it has become urgent to avoid waiting any longer and to hold an emergency summit of the organization's heads of state in Banjul or elsewhere with a view to preparing an outline for a solution.

Liberia will, however, not be the only topic. Presidents Eyadema and Compaore will definitely discuss the Gulf crisis, which has had adverse effects on the already ailing Third World economies. The time has thus dawned for solidarity and the closing of ranks in the wake of the upsurge of oil prices.

Obviously, bilateral ties will occupy pride of place in the private conversations between the two heads of state. The beneficiaries of strengthening these ties will be the Burkinabe and Togolese peoples between whom relations are very warm, as was reaffirmed this morning by the Togolese president on his arrival at the Ouagadougou International Airport.

As if to prove him completely right, the activists of Kadiogo mobilized themselves alongside the streets to acclaim the two presidents. The program for Gen. Eyadema's visit also includes a working session between the two delegations and the signing of a final communique. The Togolese president leaves Ouagadougou this afternoon at 1700 GMT.

The Gambia

PANA Reports Opening of Meeting on Liberia

AB2310115090 Dakar PANA in English
1015 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Dakar 22 Oct (PANA)—Foreign ministers of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] standing mediation committee started their meeting in Banjul Monday with a call by the Gambian foreign minister, Omar Sey, for payment of contributions to the fund the committee set up for its operations in Liberia.

Sey, who was speaking in his capacity as chairman during the opening ceremony, said that despite several appeals to the international community for assistance, the response had not been very encouraging.

A catastrophe of monumental proportions could be in our hands, unless contributions are forthcoming, Sey warned.

A Radio Gambia report Monday said Sey also briefed the meeting being attended by Nigeria, Ghana and Mali (all members of the committee) as well as Guinea and Sierra Leone, (Liberia's neighbours), on the progress of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia.

He said the interim government had not been installed in Liberia because of the continued opposition to it by rebel leader Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

Others at the meeting are representatives of the warring factions in Liberia and of the Liberian interim government. The Togolese delegation was not at the opening session but is expected to arrive later Monday, according to Radio Gambia.

The meeting would strive to have a workable ceasefire in Liberia, prepare for the next summit of the organisation well as the installation of the interim government in Liberia, it added.

Liberia

Taylor Forces Pushed East, Transmitter Captured

AB2210200690 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 22 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Charles Taylor's forces continue to be pushed further east from the capital in the two-pronged offensives mounted over the weekend by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Peacekeeping Monitoring Group] and Prince Johnson's rebels who have now joined forces at Paynesville. From Monrovia, Scott Sterns reports:

[Begin Sterns recording] Ghanaian soldiers moving north from the suburb Sinkor captured the LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] transmitter and studios Sunday [21 Oct] ending Taylor's radio broadcasts from a mobile unit. Nigerian troops encountered heavy fighting, pushing west through Camp Ramrod to Wood Camp where they met a second Ghanaian offensive, moving north through Johnsonville, at the Omega relay station outside Mount Barclay. Joined by Johnson rebels, the group captured a Taylor-troop carrier and ammunition truck in the battle for the Coca Cola factory, before advancing on Paynesville.

This morning, ECOMOG troops still encountered pockets of resistance south of the city towards (Kindray) but most of the remaining Taylor troops have (?started) retreating along the coast to Camp Scheffelin. Johnson forces are holding position at the Kakata-Paynesville highway bridge as preparations for the battle of Kakata begin.

This strategic ground will deny Taylor an artillery position in fighting for Roberts International Airport. Opening Robertsfeld will improve the buffer zone around Monrovia, which has not yet convinced the international shipping community of the ports' safety. Food brought into the port two weeks ago on an ECOMOG boat from Freetown was distributed today in the city's first effort to stem the rising threat of famine. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Sawyer Supporters Said 'Committing Treason'

AB2210172790 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] The chairman of the Anti-Foreign Intervention Committee, Counselor (Francis Galawolo), has declared that Liberians, who are supporting Dr. Amos Sawyer's foreign-made Banjul interim government, are committing treason against this country. Counselor (Galawolo), who is a prominent Liberian lawyer, said in an interview with Radio 2 today that it is illegal for citizens to support a foreign government against their own country.

He said it is treasonable for any citizen to back an outside government against their own country. He noted that Sawyer and the others, who took part in the Banjul conspiracy, had no authority to form a government for Liberia and emphasized that it is the patriotic duty of every Liberian to join hands with President Charles G. Taylor in quelling the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] aggression.

Counselor (Galawolo), whose committee has been spearheading several demonstrations to register the total support of Liberians against the ECOWAS invasion, said the committee would never rest until the invading ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] troops are withdrawn from Liberia. He said he was heartened by the tremendous opposition registered by Liberians against the invading force.

He noted that some Liberians have gone so far as to enlist in the armed forces of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in order to help fight against ECOMOG. He then urged all Liberians to continue to rally behind President Taylor who, he said, has successfully carried out the Herculean task of dislodging the Samuel Doe monsters. If we sit complacently and allow our land to be torn apart by foreigners, posterity will never forgive us, Counselor (Galawolo) said.

Interim Government Member Wants Force Disarmed

AB2210155590 Paris AFP in French 1922 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 21 October (AFP)—Dr. Levi Zangai, representing the Liberian interim government in Monrovia, has proposed that the last soldiers of the Armed Forces (AFL) be disarmed, according to reliable sources in Monrovia. These soldiers, of which there are several hundred who have gathered with their families at the Presidency and a barracks in Monrovia, should be disarmed, regrouped, fed, and protected, and then put into a "certain part" of Liberia, said Dr. Zangai in a letter to Dr. Amos Sawyer, president of the Liberian interim government.

The last government soldiers, who are almost all Krahn, the ethnic group of the late President Samuel Doe, have been characterized by their extreme violence: in particular, they massacred some hundreds of unarmed people in the Lutheran Church in mid-July, and according to witnesses, have extensively looted the city. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Amnesty International Concerned About Executions

AB2010184290 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 18 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa program"]

[Text] Amnesty International has published a shock statement today on Senegal. In the past, it criticized the government for detentions without trial, torture, and deaths in detention. But now, for the first time ever, it is accusing the Senegalese authorities of extrajudicial executions in the southern Province of Casamance where there has been trouble involving secessionists since May this year. Attacks by rebels have led to crackdowns by the Army. And now, according to Amnesty, five men have been summarily put to death. Elizabeth Ohene asked Tibebe Drame of Amnesty in what circumstances the executions happened:

[Begin recording] [Drame] The five men were executed on the 21st of September when several dozens of Senegalese soldiers entered their village. The name of the village is Canal at the border with The Gambia. And the five men, all of them adult males, were gathered in a place in the village.

[Ohene] Who were these five men? Were they special people?

[Drame] No. They were farmers. In this village most of the people are peasant farmers. There is only one shopowner and the soldiers were looking for this shopowner. But he was not in the village, in Canal village at that time. He was in Bikama in The Gambia. And the soldiers reportedly were looking for guns and ammunition in the village. So they gathered all the men in a place and obliged them to lie down on the ground. And later on, they took five of them and went away with them, and their bodies were found in a rice field later.

[Ohene] These five men, are they involved in the Casamance liberation movement?

[Drame] Well, we do not have any evidence to say that. I think they were suspected by the government forces to be involved in the Casamance rebel movement, the Casamance Independent Movement.

[Ohene] Is that the kind of thing, as far as you know, that is happening all around the Casamance Region?

[Drame] Well, I think since May 1990, when the violence started this year in Casamance, we have received reports about torture and extrajudicial executions against people suspected to be involved in the Casamance Independence Movement.

[Ohene] So, from your understanding, is there a lot of movement across the borders in the Casamance Region?

[Drame] Well this particular village called Canal is, you know, part of Canal is The Gambia and part of Canal is in Senegal. [sentence as received] And now, there are many, many people from Senegal side, you know, who left the country, who left Senegal to seek refuge in the Gambia. Unfortunately, we know that at least 10 people, 10 Senegalese nationals, who were asylum seekers in The Gambia, were arrested five days after this incident in Canal village, I mean on 26th of September, were arrested by Gambian security forces. On 12 October, they were forcibly returned to Senegal.

[Ohene] And have you heard anything about what has happened to them since then?

[Drame] Their whereabouts are unknown to us. But we are particularly concerned about that, and we know that there are several hundreds of asylum seekers in The Gambia from Casamance Region. If the Gambian authorities start to expell them to Senegal, I think because of the situation of extrajudicial executions and the practice of torture, Amnesty International is particularly concerned about their well-being.

[Ohene] Now, Senegal is a multiparty democracy. So it is not the kind of thing that normally happens in Senegal, is it? Extrajudicial executions.

[Drame] Well, I think it was not a pattern, you know, in Senegal, but since May, Amnesty International has

received reports of summary killings and torture of people in Casamance, south of Senegal. [end recording]

*** Security Commissions With Guinea-Bissau Created**
90AF0683A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Jul 90 p 7

[Text] His Excellency Colonel Jose Pereira, the minister of national security and public order of Guinea-Bissau, and His Excellency Famara Ibrahima Sagna, the minister of interior of Senegal, met in Ziguinchor on 23 and 24 July 1990, surrounded by border authorities of both countries.

The purpose of this meeting, which is a follow-up to a previous one in San Domingos, was to discuss security problems and general affairs.

The Guinean delegation also included several high-level officials and senior officers in addition to the following people: Secretary of State for Agriculture Samba Lamine Mane; ambassador of Guinea-Bissau to Senegal Jose Batista; Colonel Manuel Saturnino; Mrs. Satu Camara; Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Sampa and Mamadu Dabo, governors of the Bafata, Cacheu, Oio and Gabur regions, respectively.

The Senegalese delegation also included several high-level officials and senior officers in addition to the following people: Amadou Fall, office chief of staff for the minister of armed forces; ambassador of Senegal to Guinea-Bissau Madien Khary Dieng; General Director for National Security Brigadier General Amadou Abdoulaye Dieng, and Mamadou Mansour Ndiaye, governors of the Ziguinchor and Kolda regions, respectively. At the end of private meetings and of the plenary opening session, the two ministers decided to create two work commissions: a limited commission in charge of security problems and a commission in charge of general affairs.

The results of their work were the subject of special reports approved by the two chiefs of delegation.

It ensues from these various reports:

1. a renewed desire on the part of both parties to strengthen further cooperation pertaining to security, particularly when it comes to fighting subversive movements directed against the interest of either states; and
2. an even more pronounced concern about holding regular, not to mention unplanned, meetings organized by border authorities for settling efficiently problems pertaining to the movements of persons and goods between the two countries.

The two delegations have agreed that, henceforward, the border authorities' meeting will occur every three months, each country hosting two meetings per year.

The next meeting will be held in Gabu at the end of October 1990.

The two delegations were pleased with the mutual understanding and amiable mood that prevailed during the meeting.

His Excellency Col. Jose Pereira, minister of national security and public order, thanked his Senegalese counterpart for the warm reception and generous hospitality bestowed on himself and his delegation.

The Guinean minister invited his Senegalese counterpart to visit Guinea-Bissau.

His Excellency Famara Ibrahima Sagna accepted this invitation with pleasure; the date of this visit will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Executed in Ziguinchor on 24 July 1990

For Guinea Bissau:

His Excellency Col. Jose Pereira, minister of national security and public order.

For Senegal:

His Excellency Famara Ibrahima Sagna, minister of interior.

* France Aids Mauritanian Refugees

90AF0683B Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] A communique issued by the French Mission of Cooperation and Cultural Action in Dakar announced that France had granted a subsidy of 100 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs (2 million FF [French francs]) to Mauritanian refugees settled in the Senegal River region.

The communique specified that this subsidy was in response to an urgent appeal from the regional delegation of the UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR) on behalf of Mauritanian refugees and the funds will be used to purchase food and to supply refugee camps with drinking water.

Last January, France had granted a subsidy of 1.6 million FF to Mauritanian refugees in Senegal for the purchase of tools and seeds. The text recalls that the French aid to Mauritania refugees has amounted to 7.3 million FF since April 1989, which is when the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict began.

* Food, Housing Lacking for Mauritanian Refugees

90AF0683C Dakar WAL FADJRI in French No. 219
20-26 Jul 90 p 5

[Article by Mamadou Sy: "Each Time That Rain Will Come..."; first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] The first moments of euphoria over the emergency aid are gone. Mauritanian refugees are learning to live with hunger and housing insecurity. If indeed it is possible to make the best of such a situation.

Close to 2,000 Mauritanian refugees are living an impossible calvary in the Dagana department, more precisely, in Gae and Bokhol (two villages located at some 20

kilometers east of Dagana). "We are hungry." This cry is heard over and over throughout all the discussions. Yet, the High Commission for Refugees [HCR] has already distributed the quarterly ration: a "handful of millet, very little oil." In fact, each refugee has received a three-month ration of 15 kilograms of millet, a two-month ration of one liter of oil, and two cans of food.

The daily despair of these Mauritanians is understandable under these conditions. "We are awaiting proposals for economic integration. Nothing is forthcoming." Some are reduced to selling wood and straw in neighboring villages. A fire, which completely destroyed the health-care unit and the medicines, added to this parade of misfortunes. The medical personnel is there, but medicines and equipment are not.

The village people cannot currently offer any help to the refugees "for the pure and simple reason that they gave us all their reserves as soon as we arrived." The winter rains are another factor: "they risk to carry off the building that we have built." In view of the lack of resources of the HCR and of the feeble support of the international community, the Mauritanians have given proofs, since their deportation, of their "will to assume responsibilities for themselves." They built nearly 200 housing units, but the units have no roofs and the clay walls will not resist the first rains. "Will our work be left to be destroyed?" Everything leads to this belief. The HCR visits "are very rare." The Senegalese NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] working in the area are always experiencing difficulties, namely, the lack of logistics.

This fate is not peculiar to the refugees of the Dagana department. The situation is the same in Podor and Matam. Winter housing is an acute problem. The system of tents is operational only during the dry season. After the euphoria of the first months of the emergency programs, inertia is returning at full speed. "Each time there will be clouds over our heads and thunder will rumble, think about our empty bellies and our makeshift shelters under the threat..."

It is the offering a refugee handed me for my journey.

* French Control Said Inimical to Free Press

90AF0683D Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
3 Aug 90 p 8

[Article by Babacar Toure: "Threats on the Press"]

[Text] The New Printing Presses of Senegal (NIS) passed under the discreet control of Hersant, the monopolistic group of the French right, which lost no time in replacing the Senegalese PDG [president director general] with a French woman, Mrs. Simonet. The NIS, which belonged to a French parastatal company, the SNEP [National Association of Printing Companies] (97 percent of the capital), was up for sale following the liquidation of the mother company in France. Several parties were interested in taking over the company; among them were the Bollere Group (France) associated with Abdoulaye Diaw Chimere;

LE SOLEIL; the Hersant Group; the Intermedia Group made up of several Senegalese businessmen; and the SUDCOM [SUD Communications?] Group represented by Babacar Toure who had alerted other national publishers with a view to their participation.

The Senegalese state has finally arbitrated in favor of the Hersant Group, thus rejecting a national solution to the Senegalese taking over the means of production.

Neither the 10 percent awarded to the daily newspaper LE SOLEIL, which wanted 30 percent, nor Abdoulaye Diaw Chimere's six percent will challenge Hersant's stronghold. The Bollere Group had threatened to find financing for itself should Hersant be part of it. As we go to press, the former has yet to react to the rather symbolic proposed offer of a 10-percent investment.

It should be told that it is the only printing company in the subregion, besides Abidjan, which has a rotary printing press; it is thus being handed over to the French who already controlled the countrywide distribution of newspapers through the New Distribution Service of the Parisian Press (NMPP- Hachette Group).

We should not be surprised if, in the near future, reorganization were not to impose even more draconian conditions on the national press which, for lack of funds, will then have to stop publishing.

The Hersant Group is also credited with the idea of creating a newspaper, with all of the logistics of the group, to compete unfairly with the press of this country. All of this is being allowed, although knowing that the Senegalese were the ones who introduced the wolf into the sheep pen. It could be that it is also the new communication policy and the patriotism of the party.

* Japanese Food, Structural Adjustment Aid

91AF0034B Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
4 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by M.L.B.: "Two Japanese Subsidies"]

[Text] Mr. Moussa Toure, economic and finance minister, and His Excellency Mitsuhei Murata, Japan's ambassador to Senegal, signed two exchanges of notes yesterday afternoon.

The first concerned Japanese food aid for 1990, worth 150 million yen, or about 285,000,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs. The second exchange concerned a subsidy of 2.5 billion yen, or about 4,750,000,000 CFA francs, granted by Japan to Senegal's structural adjustment program.

On that subject, Mr. Mitsuhei Murata made a point of reiterating to Senegalese authorities Japan's unconditional support of the many efforts aimed at economic and financial recovery. Indeed, these two new aid packages, which bring the total of reimbursable gifts made by

Japan to Senegal to over 60 billion CFA francs, boost the already considerable aid cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Senegal.

This cooperation was described as multisectoral by Mr. Moussa Toure, because it affects all areas of socio-economic activity. But the finance minister stressed above all the originality of Japan's aid. Because, in addition to its size, Japanese assistance lends valuable support to Senegal's structural adjustment policy.

* National Union of Trade Unions Established

91AF0034A Dakar FAGARU in French
Sep 90 p 4

[Text] In a statement dated 12 August 1990, the Senegal Conference of Autonomous Trade Unions (SAES-SNTPT-SUTELEC-SUTSAS-UDEN) expressed its satisfaction with progress made in setting up the Senegal National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions (UNSAS). After examining "the work of different committees" (Philosophy & Goals, Statutes, Internal Regulation, Organization, Demands, Press/Information, Union Education, Finances) in preparation for the General Founding Assembly, the conference "decided on the means for completing" the project, for which all workers concerned about the real defense of their interests have been waiting.

Togo

Commentary on Outcome of Eyadema's Visit to Lagos

AB2210133490 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Commentary by Nayo Yiwuli]

[Excerpts] The 48-hour friendly and working visit that General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, has just paid to Nigeria is, in several respects, the real illustration of the excellent relations of friendship and solidarity between Togo and Nigeria, and between their people and illustrious leaders. As the saying goes: actions speak louder than words. We got concrete proof of this on Wednesday, 17 October, and Thursday, 18 October, in the federal capital of Nigeria, where bonds of friendship and cooperation were once again reasserted and strengthened following fruitful talks between our two heads of state.

The enthusiastic welcome ceremony and the quality and warmth of the hospitality shown our head of state and his delegation strongly testify to the privileged relations existing between Togo and Nigeria. [passage omitted]

Inasmuch as the enthusiasm of the reception and the warmth of the hospitality underlined the excellent bilateral relations between our two countries, so the cordiality of the two-day discussions between the two presidents confirmed the exemplary qualities of these relations. As the joint communique issued on Thursday in Lagos stated, Presidents Eyadema and Babangida, after their discussions, expressed delight with the excellent relations between their two countries. In this regard, they stressed the need to organize the first meeting of their joint commission as soon as possible to promote bilateral cooperation. They also stressed the cordial and brotherly relations between their nationals, expressing the hope that the quality of these bonds would serve as a model for other member states of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS].

It was in line with this cordial and mutual understanding that the two heads of state envisioned a rapid and peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis within an African context. This solution, they said, should not come from anywhere else, but should stem from the bonds of friendship that unite the brotherly countries of the subregion. One can, therefore, understand the firm desire of Presidents Eyadema and Babangida to translate into concrete terms the nonaggression agreement signed by ECOWAS member states. The scrupulous respect and effective implementation of this agreement by all the signatories constitute indispensable factors for creating an atmosphere of peace, stability, security, and social harmony for the successful achievement of the economic integration that is ardently desired by all states in the subregion.

This economic integration would be a guarantee for ensuring smooth development within ECOWAS countries. This development, however, cannot be accomplished harmoniously without security and stability. That is why, in their concern about the importance of these two factors, Presidents Eyadema and Babangida thought it indispensable to set up a legal and institutional framework that would ensure this security and stability.

As co-initiators of ECOWAS, Togo and Nigeria have never spared any effort to achieve the success of the community and to promote the welfare of the peoples of the West African subregion. The decision made on 18 October in Lagos by the two heads of state to strengthen cooperation between Togo and Nigeria in the fight against drug and narcotic trafficking through the signing of an agreement in this field is in line with measures envisaged by the two countries to ensure security and stability in the subregion.

The fruitful and fraternal talks that Presidents Eyadema and Babangida held on 17 and 18 October in Lagos are naturally in line with the periodic consultations between leaders of our countries which are aimed at the peaceful settlement of disputes, the streamlining of viewpoints, and the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. In view of the social upheavals shaking African countries, there is a need for more responsibility and solidarity to fight against the evils of hate and division looming on the horizon and threatening to break up our societies. In the face of such a situation, states should strive to ensure the solidarity that should, necessarily, exist among them for the welfare and well-being of the present population and for future generations.

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